The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,020.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	58 0
——— including postage	,,	73 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... ,, 2 8
Third Ditto .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CAMA—September 7th, at 104, Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. K. R. Cama, of a son.

WALLER—September 3rd, at Sawunt Waree, the wife of Lieutenant W. Walter, V. C., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
,, Carwar	2 16	,, Bimlipatam	4 18
,, Mangalore	3 17	,, Vizagapatam	4 18
,, Cannanore	4 18	,, Coconada	5 19
,, Calicut	4 18	,, Madras	10 24
,, Cochin	5 19	,, Negapatam	11 25
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Pondicherry	12 26
,, Colombo	21	,, Galle	12
,, Galle	7	,, Colombo	28
,, Negapatam	10 24	,, Tuticorin	29
,, Pondicherry	11 25	,, Cochin	16 1
,, Madras	15 30	,, Calicut	16 1
,, Coconada	17 2	,, Cannanore	17 2
,, Vizagapatam	18 3	,, Mangalore	18 3
,, Bimlipatam	18 3	,, Carwar	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 5	Arrive Bombay	20 5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander John Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

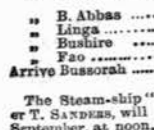
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah	25 &	9
,, Kurrachee	11	25	,, Fao	25	9
,, Guadur	12	26	,, Bushire	27	11
,, Muscat	15	29	,, Linga	29	13
		Oct.			Oct.
,, B. Abbas	17	1	,, B. Abbas	1	15
,, Linga	18	2	,, Muscat	3	17
,, Bushire	21	5	,, Guadur	6	19
,, Fao	22	6	,, Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

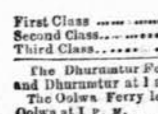


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurumtur.	Oorun	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Will leave positively on the 17th instant; last receiving day 16th instant.



THE full-powered Steam-ship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents

FOR MAURITIUS.

(*With quick despatch.*)



THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—20 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—A PUBLIC MEETING of SHIPMASTERS will take place at the Royal Hotel on THURSDAY the 10th instant, at three P. M., to consider the Shipping Master's decision with reference to his refusal to discharge Seamen. All Shipmasters are kindly requested to attend.

Bombay, 7th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."

Bombay, 31st August 1868.

"DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S" GENERAL AVERAGE.—Consignees of Cargo per "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE" are requested to send in their Invoices and the Market values of their respective Consignments to the Office of the undersigned, Rampart Row, as early as possible.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,

Bombay, 2nd September 1868. Average Adjuster.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION)—NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 81 Bazaar Gate Street, in Bombay, on the 24th day September 1868, at 3 P.M., for the following purpose:—

To receive, consider, and adopt the Final Report and Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, HURRIRAM PRANNATH, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 5th August 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

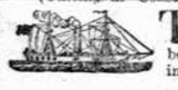
The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(*Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.*)



THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd September 1868. Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 26th instant, of PLOTS of GROUND at the Cotton Green at Colaba. A deposit of Rupees 100 for each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement, or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 1st proximo.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, September 1868.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY the 11th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1868, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th September inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE OF CERTAIN GROUND (situate at Gaumdevi) measuring 11,500 square yards or thereabout, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
લાલભાઇ વલ્લભભાઇ,
i. e. LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COTTON SEED CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received for the supply of COTTON SEED to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Cotton Seed must be delivered at the Municipal Store-keeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 51,460 lbs. English.)

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

GRASS CONTRACT.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of DRY GRASS to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Grass must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the town, viz:—

	lbs. daily.
Boree Bunder	3,094
Grass Market	2,992
Grant Road	1,530
Camatteepoora	4,148
Foras Road	1,190
Girgaum	510
Chinchpoogly	374
Mahim	238
Bandora	34
Total...	14,110

Tenders may be for the whole amount, or for supply separately to different Stables.

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 ,,	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 ,,	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13 ,,	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 ,,	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 ,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 ,,	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 ,,	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 ,,	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2 ,,	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	,,	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot ,,	,,	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	,,	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	,,	3
Guyot's West End	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,,	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,,	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	,,	2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.
COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to subjoin an Alphabetical List of such Goods as he has now on hand or shortly expects:—

Albums.	Leather Goods, Fancy.
Albuminised Paper.	Lithographic Stones.
Bacon, Overland.	Do. Presses.
Beer, Bass'.	Liebegs' Extract of Meat.
Binding Cloth.	Do. Food for Infants.
Do. Materials and Tools.	Looking Glasses, Hand.
Biscuits.	Marble Paper.
Boxes, Fancy.	Meerschaum Pipes.
Bronze, Powder.	Mill Boards.
Card Boards.	Musical Boxes.
Champagne.	Numbering Machines.
Cheroots, Trichinopoly.	Oil Prints.
Do. Pondicherry.	Organs, Self Acting.
Do. Manilla.	Parchments.
Do. Burmah.	Paste Boards.
Cheroot Holders.	Paper Binders.
Cheese, Overland.	Pencils.
Cigars, Havannah.	Pencil Cases, Gold.
Do. Manilla.	Perfumery.
Cigar Cases.	Pianos.
Cocoa.	Portfolios.
Cognac.	Potash, American.
Coloured Paper.	Printing Materials & Tools.
Corn Flour.	Do. Presses.
Counterpanes.	Quinine.
Cooking Stoves.	Ruling Machines.
Coojahs.	Sealing Wax.
Croquet Games.	Sewing Machines.
Embroidery.	Soap.
Embossing Presses.	Stamping Presses.
Envelopes.	Stencil Slates.
Enamelled Iron Ware.	Stout.
Fancy Goods.	Table Linen, English and Country.
Glassware, Bohemian.	Tea.
Gold Beadings.	Tobacco.
Harmoniums.	Toys.
Hams, Overland.	Towels.
Ice Boxes.	Tracing Linen.
India Rubber Bands.	Wall Paper.
Ink, Writing and Ruling.	Watches.
Jet Ornaments.	Wax Cloth.
Lamps.	Wire Gauze.
Lanterns.	Wines, Claret and Port.
Ladies' Companions.	Do. Sherry and Madeira.
Letter Files.	
Leather, Morocco and Roan.	

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE beg to announce we have THIS DAY admitted Mr. WILLIAM MIDDLETON TENNENT, Junior, a Partner in our Business, which will in future be carried on in London and Manchester under the Style of MARTIN, TENNENT, & Co., and as heretofore in Bombay under that of MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

The Firm will be represented in Liverpool by Messrs. TENNENT, MARSHALL, & Co.

FRANCIS MARTIN & Co.

12, Leadenhall, Street, London E.C., 1st August 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of Messrs. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do nor provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, we cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	,, 22	,, 12
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.	,, 18-8	,, 10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	,, 15-8	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	,, 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling ,, ditto	,, 27 0	,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 25	,, ...
Hock ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	,, ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	,, 22	0
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22	0
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22	0
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18	8
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	,, 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 39	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	,, 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	,, 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White. Rs.	40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY the 18th current at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

1.—To receive Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June 1868.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who retires by rotation.

4.—To appoint Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,

5th September 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees of this Estate, I do order that the Creditors of said Firm and of the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE individually do send in the particulars of their said Claims to the said Trustees at their Office, No. 24 Rampart Row, within the Fort, on or before MONDAY the 28th day of September next, and that in default any and all such Creditors be excluded from any distribution of Assets made before such Claims are sent in and proved.—Dated this 28th day of August 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES, and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,

Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—Cash.

COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, formerly a Captain in the service of the East India Company, on their Madras Establishment, and Assistant to the Resident at Indore, and late a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana in India, deceased, who died at Ahmedabad on the 14th day of November 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 22nd day of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HARRY RIVERS, a Major General of the Corps of Royal Engineers, residing at Bombay, aforesaid, are required on or before the 9th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARIE SIDONIE EDEN, widow, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased's in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 28th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors Bombay.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, for the conveyance hence to the Andaman's of about One Hundred and Thirty NATIVE CONVICTS, with the usual proportion of Native Guards; also for the conveyance hence to Singapore of Twenty time-expired Convicts.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party and fittings only for the Convicts to the Andamans are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on Board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the Articles made over to them.

For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

One Warder and two Assistant Warders will accompany each gang of not more than 200 Convicts.

The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessels will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th September 1868.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen.—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

BINOCULARS

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of THREE LENSES, and each object-glass of THREE LENSES ALSO, consequently there are TWELVE LENSES contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being containing within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS, (SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case .... Rs.
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case .... ,, 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case .... ,, 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete........ Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels........ Rs.	18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.

Two Light, complete, Rs. 150
Three Light ,, ,, 200

WINDSOR CASTLE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.

Two Light, complete, Rs. 125
Three Light ,, ,, 175

NEW PATTERN ELEGANT HANGING LAMPS.

Bronzed, complete, ... each Rs. 40
Electro-Silvered, complete...... each ,, 55

Soundy & Co. invite particular attention to these elegant Lamps, which are of the best Manufacture.

READING LAMPS with under Shade and punkah top.

Bronzed, One Light... ... ... Rs. 25
Do. Two Light... ... ... ,, 40

German Silver.

One Light... ... ... Rs. 40
Two Light... ... ... ,, 55

PATENT ARGYLE TABLE LAMP.

Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ... ... ,, 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. ,, 60

PATENT UNDER SHADE TABLE LAMPS.

Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ... ... ,, 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. ,, 60

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Cabinet Size.—Queen Victoria. The Princesses Louise and Beatrice. Each Rs. 1½.

Carte-de-Visite Size.—The Princess of Prussia. Princess Humbert. The Queen of Portugal. The Princess Louise. The Prince and Princess Teck, and Baby. The Prince of Wales. The Emperor of Austria. The King of Italy. Prince Humbert. The Prince Imperial of France. Prince Leopold. The Duke of Edinburgh. Lord Derby. Garibaldi. Longfellow. Mr. Flad. Mrs. Flad. Mr. Kerans. Mrs. Rosenthal. Mr. Rosenthal. Lydia Thompson. Miss Millson. Adelina Patti. Fenette. Distir. Miss Furtado. Lilly. Antonia Zarie. Epeiie. Miss Markham.—Each Rs. 1.

LIGHT LITERATURE.

Irish Stories and Legends. By S. Lover	Rs.	1 8
Who is to have It? A novel	...	1 8
Sandford and Merton. By C. Hartley	...	1 8
Tom Jones. By Henry Fielding	...	1 8
Roderick Random. By T. Smollett ...12as. and		1 8
Hector O'Halloran. By W. H. Maxwell	...	1 8
Rory O'More. By S. Lover	...	1 8
Handy Andy. By S. Lover	...	1 8
Kissing the Rod. By Edmund Yates	...	1 8
The War Trail. By Mayne Reid	...	1 8
Gilderoy; a Scottish Tradition. By R. S. Fittis	...	1 8
Emily Chester: a novel	...	1 8
The Hussar. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig	...	1 8
The Man of Fortune. By A. Fonblanque	...	1 8
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes.		0 12
Lost and Won. By Georgiana M. Craik	...	0 12
Miss Gwynne of Woodford. By Garth Rivers	...	0 12
Mr. Sprout's his Opinions	...	0 12
Arrows in the Dark. By author of "Said and Done."		0 12
Essays of Elia. By Charles Lamb	...	0 6
Major Jack Downing. (Northern Humour.)	...	0 6
The Biglow Papers. By J. R. Lowel	...	0 6
The Nasby Papers. (Southern Humour.)	...	0 6
The Colleen Bawn; or, the Collegians	...	0 6
Old Jupe; or, a Woman's Art	...	0 6
Secrets of the Turf; or, how I won the Derby. By B. Hemyng	...	0 12
Mrs. Brown at the Seaside. By A. Sketchley	...	0 12
Wearyfoot Common. By Leith Ritchie	...	0 12
Too Clever by Half. By John Lang	...	0 12
The Forger's Wife. By ditto	...	0 12
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The Gladiator; a Tale of the Roman Empire. By Martha M. Lamont	...	0 12
The Pride of the Mess. By author of "Cavendish"	...	0 12
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Love Letters of Eminent Persons. By C. Martel	...	0 12
Who Breaks, Pays. By author of "Cousin Stella"	...	0 12
Whom to Marry, and how to get Married. By the Brothers Mayhew	...	0 12
Moods. By Louisa M. Alcott	...	0 12
The Ambassador's Wife. By Mrs. Gore	...	0 12
Adelaide Lindsay: a novel	...	0 12
The Ghost Hunter. By John Banim	...	0 12
Kindness in Women. By T. H. Bayly	...	0 12
Cinq Mars; or, the Conspiracy. By Count A. de Vigny	...	0 12
The Royal Favourite. By Mrs. Gore	...	0 12
The Ladder of Life: a heart history. By Amelia B. Edwards	...	0 12
The Henpecked Husband. By Lady Scott	...	0 12
My Brother's Wife. By A. B. Edwards	...	0 12
The Letterbag of the Great Western. By Sam Slick		0 12
Sir Frizzle Pumpkin; Nights at Mess; &c.	...	0 12
Respectable Sinners. By Mrs. Brotherton	...	0 12
Nothing but Money. By T. S. Arthur	...	0 12
Two Hundred Pounds Reward. And other Tales	...	0 12
Mrs. Matthews; or, Family Mysteries By Mrs. Trollope	...	1 8
Marietta: a novel. By T. A. Trollope	...	1 8
La Beata: a Tuscan Romeo and Juliet. By do.		1 8
Giulio Malatesta. By ditto	...	1 8
Beppo the Conscript. By ditto	...	1 8
Dr. Gœthe's Courtship: a tale of domestic life	...	1 8
The Widow and the Marquess. By Theodore Hook	...	1 8
Outward Bound; a Merchant's Adventures	...	1 8
Sir Victor's Choice. By Annie Thomas	...	1 8
Half a Million of Money. By Amelia B. Edwards	...	1 8
The Flying Dutchman. By author of "Will Watch," &c.		1 8
Captain Jack. By J. A. Maitland	...	1 8
The Pretty Widow: a novel. By C. H. Ross	...	1 8
All in the Wrong. By Theodore Hook	...	1 8
George Geith of Fen Court. By Mrs. Riddell	...	1 8
Miss Forrester: a novel. By Mrs. Edwards	...	1 8
Annals of the Parish. By John Galt	...	1 8
The Olives of Burcot. By Hesba Stretton	...	1 8
Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy. By Charles Reade	...	1 8
Seventy-five Brooke Street. By Percy Fitzgerald	...	1 8
Bella Donna; or, the Cross before the Name. By Dyce		1 8

Bombay, 22nd July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Colabas close at 1,080. Elphinstones 765. New Do. 208. Mazagons 685. Bank of Bombay 98. New Do 11 premium. Government Securities:—Fours 94¾, Fives 109¼, Fives and a half 114½. Market steady.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 8th September.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Akole.. }	New	230 to 235
Broach...		233 to 235
Dhollera.. } Bhownuggur }		245 to 248
Veeravul..		220 to 225
Vingorla..		232 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned		245 to 247
Khandeish.. } Barsee }		220 to 225

Ready sales 8th Sept.................175 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA.—September 3.

Government Securities.—The sales reported in 4 per cents were not of heavy amounts, at Rs. 4-8 discount with exception of one lot of Rs. 3,000, sold at the low price of Rs. 4-14 discount. A small batch of Public Works 5 per cents sold at Rs. 6-0 premium. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were purchased for investment orders at Rs. 9-12 premium. In 5½ per cents the transactions were at Rs. 15-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought by different parties at Rs. 1,750.

National Bank shares sold at Rs. 134½.

East India Railway Stock changed hands at Rs. 211 per £20.

A purchase of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares was made yesterday at Rs. 205, inclusive of the dividend.

A good number of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were bought, by three or four parties, at Rs. 490 per whole share, and at Rs. 290 per half share.

The demands for Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares continue steady, and upwards of 150 purchased for cash at Rs. 115; two or three time-bargain contracts were made at Rs. 120 for deliveries in two months.—*Englishman, Sept 4.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(*Englishman, September* 3.)

The Freight transactions of the past week have been very limited indeed, unusually so for this season of the year. Shippers holding out of the market, and fresh arrivals of vessels each day, have caused rates to droop considerably for the United Kingdom. For Mauritius alone there has been some activity, and several charters have been made at one rupee per bag.

There are 21 iron, and 18 wooden ships in port not fixed. Tonnage, Iron, 25,317 tons—Wood, 20,895 tons. Total 46,212 tons.

The following are the latest quotations for London:—Linseed £2-1-3 to £2-2-6; Jute £2 to £2-2-6; Rice £0-7-6; Sugar £0-15-0; Saltpetre £0-12-6; Poppy Seed £2-12-6; Hides Tea, &c., £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton. Rape Seed and Cotton none being shipped.

For Liverpool.—Linseed £2 to £1-18-9; Jute £2 to 1-17-6; Rice £1 per ton. Cotton none.

For Dundee.—There is a considerable demand, though no charters actually effected.

For Hull—No direct shipments this year.

For New York or Boston—89¼ per ton.

For Mauritius—A good demand at 1 rupee per bag, and Rs. 1-1-3 per bag in retail.

For Colombo—Annas 12 to 13 per bag.

For Bombay—Rs. 13 to 14 per ton for Dead Weight, and Rs. 8 per ton for Light Freight.

Engagements.

For London.—"Scimitar," 300 tons Jute at £2-2-6 per ton. "Benton," 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Saint Mungo," 100 tons Poppy Seed at £2-12-6. "City of Delhi," 50 tons Saltpetre at 12s. 6d per ton. "Talavera," 500 tons Linseed at £1-3 per ton, and 600 tons Jute at £2-1-3 per ton. "Furness Abbey," 400 tons Jute and 400 tons Linseed at £2-2-6, and 50 tons Saltpetre at £0-12-6 per ton. "City of Cashmere," 100 tons Sugar at £0-16-3, 150 tons Saltpetre at 12s. 6d., and 100 bales Hides at £2-7-6 per ton. "City of Pekin" 200 tons Linseed at £2-3-9, 50 tons Poppy Seed at £2-12-6 per ton. "Clifford," 100 tons Poppy Seed at 12s. 6d. per ton. "Star of Albion," 75 tons Poppy Seed at £2-12-6, and 100 bales Hides at £2-7-6, per ton.

For Liverpool.—"Ganges," Colonial ship, 2'0 tons Jute £1-10 per ton. "Callirhoe," 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton and 600 tons Linseed at £2 per ton. "Chinsura," 150 tons Linseed at £2, and 200 tons at £1-18-9 per ton, 100 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Robert Mackenzie," 60 tons Jute at £1-17-6 per ton.

For Trinidad.—"Malabar," Messrs. Green's passenger ship, engaged for the transport of native emigrants at £11-7-6 per head. She takes Seeds to London.

For Demerara.—"Winchester," engaged her ballast, Rice about 700 tons at £2-5 per ton.

For Mauritius.—"General Lee," 987 tons, new composite ship; "Berlin," 757 tons, Colonial ship; "Glenroy," 1,000 tons, iron ship; "Squando," Colonial ship, 1,220 tons, all chartered at 1 rupee per bag for Grain, and Rs 10 for Light Freight. "General Lee," 8,000 bags relet at Rs. 1-1-6 per bag.

For Judda.—"Ophir," at Rs. 1-12 per bag.

For Batavia.—"Natmoo," at Rs. 24 per ton.

Carrington & Co., Ship Brokers,
3rd September, 1868. 4, Clive Street.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 1st September, 1868.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up, ...	Rs.	2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund, ...		17,96,552	15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 15,55,663 10 2 } Do. do. at Branches, „ 1,22,04,317 8 4 }		1,37,59,981	2 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches, ...		3,43,45,225	11 2
Bank Post Bills, &c, ...		8,68,665	12 0
Sundries		5,80,596	4 4
	Rs...	7,33,51,021	13 11

Assets.

Government Securities, ...	Rs.	92,13,092	3 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches, ...		43,92,952	0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.		1,20,67,384	15 2
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.		1,22,75,136	0 10
Dead Stock, ...		8,15,096	10 10
Stamps, ...		14,776	1 0
Balances with other Banks, ...		2,69,725	9 9
Sundries, ...		6,32,636	2 4
	Rs...	3,96,80,799	10 11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, ... Rs. 1,43,93,415 1 11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches, ... „ 1,92,76,807 1 1		3,36,70,222	3 0
	Rs.	7,33,51,021	13 11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—September 8.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Showell, Lieutenant Colonel Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Tupper, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Hydrabad.
Beville, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Hydrabad.
Goren, Captain, 1/19 Regiment, returned from leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Sandwith, Lieutenant 15th Regiment Native Infantry, on sick certificate, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—September 8.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty to Poona.
Herd, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on leave, to Deolalee.
McDonnell, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Poona.
McIlroy, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Swinton, Captain, Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Knapp, Captain, 46th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Goren, Captain, 1/19 Regiment, retirement from service, to England.
Beville, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Palliser, Major, 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8th September.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool...Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. do.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland..Cotton....£4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
China .....Cotton....Rs. 2 to 3 per bale.
Mauritius .Gram .....Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 7	Comorin (s)......	Turner	Kurrachee, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 8	The Queen (s)...	Grogan	Liverpool.
	Lina	Opdall	Penang and Singapore
	Amira	Grose	Moulmein.
	Jane Rowland ...	Hughes	Rangoon.
	Sumatra (s)......	Baker	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Lancashire*, Summerson, to Colombo.
Ship *Lord Palmerston*, Fernie, to Liverpool.
Ship *Kooria Mooria*, Pike, to Moulmein.

The S.S. *Manchester*, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Trincomallee, 7th, 4-3 p.m.—H. M.'s ship "Star" sailed for Seychelles.

Galle, 8th, 8-55 a.m.—Mail steamer "Columbian," from Bombay, anchored.

Gwadur, 8th, 9-45 a.m.—Mail steamer "Governor Bigginson," from Muscat, anchored.

Galle, 8th, 12-41 p.m.—Mail steamer "Mooltan" sailed for Suez at 6 a. m.

Galle, 8th, 12-9 p.m.—Mail steamer "Emeu" sailed for Bombay at 1 p.m. yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 2nd September announced the arrivals of the steamer "Madras," R. Meriedy, Singapore 9th August; ship "Peter Stuart," Geetman, Glasgow 19th May; September 3rd, barque "John Ritson," David Wyllie, Sunderland 4th May, and brig "Dolphin."

DEPARTURES.—September 2nd, steamer "Labourdonnais," ships "Jeanie Douglas," "Sgamore," and "Oriana;" September 3rd, ship "Carnarvon Castle"

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—September 2nd, "Bleng," P. Logan, Soonapore.
DEPARTURE.—September 2nd, "Ayrshire," —— Singapore.

LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 8th, 12-10 p.m.—Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian Gulf line right to Tabreez. Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 6th September, via Russia 8th September.

LATEST DATES BY DAWK OR STEAMER.

Aden ....Aug. 29		Madras..............Sept. 3
Calcutta.............Sept. 4		Shanghai ....Aug. 1
Hongkong ....Aug. 7		Singapore...........Aug. 15
Kurrachee ....Sept. 5		Suez ....Aug. 24
London (via Marseilles), Aug. 14		

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, for the year 1868-69, with the Examination Papers for 1867-68. Price Two Rupees.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 8th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of Transport Train unserviceable articles of CLOTHING, CARTS, EQUIPMENTS, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Depot, near Colaba Causeway, at 12 noon on THURSDAY the 10th instant.

Terms—Cash. Lots to be cleared forthwith.

HENRY M. BURLTON, Captain,
For Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Colaba Depot, 8th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of unserviceable SHIP BISCUIT it will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the following Commissariat Stores on the dates noted below:—

Commissariat Store, Elphinstone Bunder, on FRIDAY the 11th instant.

Commissariat Depot, near the Colaba Causeway, on SATURDAY the 12th instant.

Terms—Cash. Lot to be cleared forthwith.

HENRY M. BURLTON, Captain,
For Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Colaba, 8th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—In the Matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Estate of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1 4/16 per Cent., on the amount of admitted Claims on the above Estate, will be paid to the Creditors at the Office of the Trustees, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY the 14th instant.

MICHAEL R. De QUADROS, }
J. M. DRENNAN, } Trustees.
WISHWANATH DHONDOBA, }
Bombay, 7th September 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED ON SATURDAY BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	a.
Notes and Queries, 4th Series, Vol. I.—Jan. to June '68......Rs.	6	12
Bow Bells, Vol. VIII.—Jan to June '68......	5	0
Pulpit Table Talk, containing remarks and anecdotes on preachers and preaching; by the Dean of Edinburgh......	2	12
Half Hours with the best Letter-Writers and Autobiographers. 2nd Series; by C. Knight	6	12
Ten Thousand Wonderful Things. Edited by E. F. King	2	12
Polly: a village portrait	1	8
Turf Frauds and Turf Practices; or, Spiders and Flies; by M. R. L. Meason......	0	12
Irkdale: or, the Old House in the Hollow; by B. Brierly......	1	8
Rough Notes by an Old Soldier, during 50 years' service, from Ensign G. B. (George Bell), to Major General, C.B. 2 vols......	15	12
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine......	4	8
Reed's Engineer's Handbook to the Local Marine Board Examinations for Certificates of Competency as 1st and 2nd Class Engineers......	2	12
Burgh's Practical Rules for Steam Engines and Boilers......	3	8
Infantry Sword Exercise......	0	8
Manual of Artillery Exercise......	0	12
—— of Field Artillery Drill......	1	2
Queen's Regulations. Official Edition......	3	0
—— Pocket Edition......	0	12
Cavalry Regulations, 1865......	2	4
Chambers's Handbook of Cricket......	0	6
—— of Gymnastics, Golf, and Curling......	0	6
The Working Engineer's Practical Guide to the Management of the Steam Engine and Boiler, &c.; by Jos. Hopkinson	3	0
Hopes and Fears; by author of Heir of Redclyffe, &c......	4	8
Calendrier Maconnique Du Grand Orient de France 1868......	1	8
Kinglake's The Crimean War, Vols. 3 and 4	24	0
Carpenter on the Microscope	7	12
Tanner's Index of Diseases, and their treatment......	8	0
Mrs. Henderson's Ballroom Guide......	0	12
Plays.—Seven Clerks. Slasher and Crasher. Each ...	0	8
—— An Evening's Entertainment......	0	12
Mark Lemon's Table Book of Fun (no drawing-room table should be without it!)	15	12

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Diane De Lancy. Les Pretendus de la Meuniere. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
Les Drames de Cayenne. Par Elie Berthet......	2	4
Atalante. Par G. De P. Deschenes......	2	4

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

EXPECTED BY THE "GOLCONDA" ABOUT FRIDAY NEXT.

Orders now Registered.

	Rs.	a.
Charles Oldfield......Rs.	1	8
Doctor Jacob	1	14
Shenstone's Essays on Men and Manners......	1	14
Sherring's Sacred City of the Hindoos......	15	12
Pope's Poetical Works......	3	12
Harrison's Mechanics' Tool Book......	7	8
Murray on Marine Engines. New edition......	2	4
Weale's Land and Engineering Surveying. Ditto...	1	8
Wealth and Welfare......	4	8
Beecher's (H. Ward) Norwood......	4	8
Sportascrapiana: facts in athletics	1	14
Danvers's Railway Report for 1867-68......	2	12
Blanc's Captivity in Abyssinia......	9	0
New Infantry Drill. Official Edition......	3	0
Queen's Regulations. Ditto	3	0
Pocket Editions of both. Each......	0	12
The Forest and the Field; by the Old Shikarree......	15	12
The Hunting Grounds of the Old World. Ditto......	4	8
Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour......	15	12
Davies's Guide to a Young Wife......	2	12
The Sonnets of Shakespeare......	2	12
Baker on Long-Span Bridges......	2	12
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Bombay, 7th Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
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Jubbulpore Extension Railway
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Eastern Bengal Railway
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JULES SIEGFRIED,
Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 9th September 1868.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the Estate and Effects of the late ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, of Number One, Beaufort Villa, Treemantle, near Southampton, in England, formerly a Commander and late a Captain in the late Indian Navy, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company, all persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up such Property forthwith to us.

REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th September 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

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D. C. BOYD, }
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

A rumour of a possible war in Europe recently flashed along the telegraphic wires and excited only a transitory feeling of curiosity. Set on foot, probably, for Bourse purposes, by devotees of share gambling, quite the equals of those most renowned in the worst days of our own mania or their active survivors, the report was estimated at its just value, both at home and in India. The best information at our disposal renders it certain, humanly speaking, that no war will desolate Europe in 1868. That point was practically decided months ago by the transition state of the French army, the observations of Prince Napoleon in Germany, and the incomplete condition alike of the internal arrangements of Prussia and Austria. In short, an European war has not been imminent since that famous day in 1867, when the preservation of peace depended on the answer which the British Government through Lord Stanley might give to Count Bismarck's demand that England should guarantee the neutrality of Luxemburg. At that critical moment the Prussian Cabinet would have retained their troops in the Moselle fortress and thereby rendered hostilities inevitable, had not Lord Stanley forwarded by telegram a decisive "yes." The British Government then assumed a serious and perhaps most embarrassing obligation solely out of regard for the peace of Europe, which neither the Cabinet nor the Foreign Secretary were prepared to disturb. For a given interval of uncertain duration England secured public tranquillity, gave Prussia time to consolidate her conquests, Austria an interval in which she could reorganize her broken and discredited governmental system, accorded to France a positive military gain by extending the breadth of neutral territory on her German frontier; above all, enabled her in a period of profound quiet to augment her military resources, re-arm her troops, and push on her new system of defensive works, covering the road to Paris. But although peace remained unbroken, and although one imminent cause of war was removed, yet the permanent causes that will one day force on a mighty conflict, exist unimpaired. Hence, while reason tells us that no war will break out this year, the rumour, even if it be furbished up for stock-jobbing purposes, is one certain to recur, because there is always in the nature of things ground for sleepless suspicion.

In the first place, the existence of enormous and well-organized armies throughout the length and breadth of Europe is itself a sign that nations, and still more Governments, have utterly ceased to trust each other, or to put any great reliance upon the conventions and treaties by which they are reciprocally, and sometimes collectively, bound. To say that Prussia distrusts France is merely to state an obvious fact; but it is not less true that Prussia is suspicious of Austria, and looks with some jealousy upon the flirtations carried on between the Emperor and the Democrats and the Kings of South Germany. The manœuvres of Austria derive importance solely from the consideration that France is always prepared to play off the South against the North Germans, and by fomenting dissension to obtain a pretext for a fresh application of her traditional policy. The essence of the position is this—that Germany is determined to establish effective unity and to brook no interference from abroad; that France is determined to frustrate that object if possible, and that Austria is only withheld by her fear of losing, in the strife, the German Duchies of the Hapsburg family from openly aiding France. If France can be prevailed upon to withdraw her hostility to German unity, then the quarrel between the Gauls and Teutons is at an end; if France persists, then war must ensue sooner or later, the moment of its advent depending solely upon opportunity. Those who would form a sound opinion on the subject, must answer this question: Is France likely to acquiesce? The balance of evidence, the testimony of history, the salient traits of the national character, demonstrate that France will not permit the statesmen of Prussia to carry out their grand projects without a contest. The Germans desire to establish a great central state weighing decisively in favour of peace; the French desire to achieve an ascendancy which they literally seemed to have secured before the rout of Sadowa, and the "hour of agony" which followed it, broke a showy unreality to pieces. The two nations, which touch on the Rhine, are pursuing incompatible aims, the lines of which inevitably tend to converge on the battle field. In addition to this inherent antagonism, we have to consider the effect of French effervescence upon the fortunes of the Imperial dynasty, and judge how far the Emperor may regard war as essential to the security of his son. If war can be avoided, both the Emperor Napoleon and Count Bismarck will avoid it. These statesmen have seen enough of war to dread not only its issues on the broad field of a campaign, but its effect on the social, industrial, and financial future of the belligerents. Count Bismarck deliberately refused to force a *casus belli* out of the Luxemburg affair, and rebuffed the generals who urged him to let them march on Paris. The Emperor Napoleon has only just come victorious out of a similar contest with his marshals. Moreover, it is known that both Minister and Emperor, are personally adverse to the arbitrament of battle. Yet, the nearness of the scourge may be guessed from the fact that, in spite of their zealous and sincere exertions to maintain a policy dictated by consummate prudence, they were both hurried to the very threshold of war in 1867 by the force of circumstances and the character of their nations. Should the French Emperor find that war is unavoidable, his aim will be twofold—to neutralize Russia and England, and, at his own time, to begin or force his opponent to begin the contest. Experience has shown that by judicious measures he could keep these powers absent from the field of battle, but not that he could prevent both from exercising a serious influence. In 1859 England and Russia both favoured Italian independence, and the latter, probably at the suggestion of Prussia, helped to restrain that power from meddling in the dispute. In 1866 England was really neutral, but she could not and would not have maintained her position had French foresight been justified, and had Prussia, frustrated or beaten in Bohemia, been compelled to accept French aid at the price of the fortresses in the Bavarian Palatinate; while Russia had laid her plans for an inroad on the Danube by secretly sowing the seeds of insurrection from the Irongates to Adrianople. This scheme was more complete in 1867 when Russian statesmen were prepared to make the most of a war anent Luxemburg. The victory of Sadowa and Lord Stanley's decision saved Europe from a very widely spread combustion.

Practically the situation is not changed, except that the French now have breech-loading muskets and facilities for putting 500,000 good troops in the field. That fact brings the relative forces of the possible belligerents more nearly balanced; but it tells quite as much for Prussia as for France, since if it increases the confidence and soothes the wounded vanity of Frenchmen, it enables Count Bismarck to rally all Germans to the cry of the Fatherland, and, by rendering any conflict more dubious, ensures further time for the work of consolidation. The Southern Democrats will not be able to hinder the North German statesman, and if they coquet with the French Court they will find themselves powerless before an outburst of German passion. The future, in which all these conflicting forces are at work, profoundly disturbing old relations, and cutting at the roots of mere dynastic politics, is therefore certain to produce the tumult of nations and a collision of armies. England has a direct and increasing interest in the preservation of peace, but not at the expense either of German unity or the absorption of Belgium. She is bound to protect the latter, in which she could count on German aid; but the Luxemburg guarantee may prove at any moment a very costly obligation. Viewed broadly, her duty is clear enough. She can never allow France to establish herself in Antwerp, nor can she countenance any subversion of German or Italian unity. She is bound by many considerations to prevent Russia from holding the mouth of the Danube, and by every consideration to keep the House of Romanoff out of Constantinople. Paramount to all is the duty of maintaining intact her great interior line of communication with India; and if all Europe plays at cross purpose, she must persistently use her strength to prevent any power or powers from disturbing, much more destroying, our status in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. In this policy we are certain that a Parliament, the fair outcome of household suffrage, will sustain her statesmen, and upon this policy we may be assured they will act. But until some fresh incident alters the existing relations of the powers, although we may not pass too lightly over rumours of war, there is no ground for apprehending that it will interrupt the gradual march of European development.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the sudden death, from disease of the heart, of Captain W. H. Crawhall, 38th Foot, who was in command of the drafts at Hydrabad. The melancholy event occurred at that station on the morning of the 29th August. Captain Nutt, 109th Foot, left Kurrachee for Hydrabad last night to take charge of the depot there.—*Our Paper* (*Kurrachee.*)

Major Dickinson has been appointed to officiate as Commandant 3rd Regiment Sind Horse during the absence of Major Briggs on medical certificate to Europe.—*Ibid.*

The underwriters of the ship "James Childs," which is stranded near the mouth of the Indus, have sent out an agent, Captain Flood, who arrived by Thursday's mail-steamer, to enquire into the circumstances of the accident. He saw Captain Giles, the Master Attendant, yesterday, who was sanguine that the vessel could be got off safely.—*Sindian, Sept. 5.*

Three seamen named Steven Manni, John Sayers, and John Murphy, belonging to the American barque "R. P. Reynard," which came into port from Liverpool in July, were arrested on Thursday, under a warrant by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The men allege that they were not fairly treated by the captain of the vessel; that they were told to leave her; that their clothes were detained by the chief mate; and that, even forsaking the pay due to them, they left the ship. They, moreover, state that they laid the necessary complaint before the Harbour Magistrate, but that officer stated he could not interfere, as the vessel to which they belonged was an American one, and there was no American Consul in the place. The vessel sailed on the 2nd instant for Batavia, and the men do not know on what charge they have been arrested.—*Sindian, Sept. 5.*

In reference to the loss of six native passengers from the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Governor Higginson" during the storm of the 15th Aug., the Commissioner in Sind wrote to Messrs Nicol and Co. of Bombay (as we learn from a Kurrachee paper) asking if they had any means of ascertaining to what country and class the drowned belonged. Messrs Nicol and Co replied—"We enclose herewith the list of passengers as in our books, and regret that we have not got all the names and are unable to give you any further information; but from what we have heard, we believe all those lost overboard were Hindoos. It very frequently is impossible to get them to give their names at all." (The list contains two first-class passengers, Dr. Holmstead and Lieut-Colonel Herbert, and thirty-seven deck.) Mr. J. D. Maxwell, on behalf of Fleming and Co., Kurrachee, and to whom the list was referred, wrote—"We regret that it is impossible for us to say whether this list contains the names of the unfortunate deck passengers who were washed overboard or not; but the commander of the steamer is of opinion that they were bound for the Persian Gulf, and on the vessel's return therefrom, we may be put in possession of more definite information, which we shall have the honour of forwarding for your consideration."

We regret to announce the death of Maha Rana Shree Verishalji, late Rajah of the State of Rajpipla, the latter part of whose life was much embittered by the unhappy quarrel with his son whose early succession he owed to his father. The restoration of security and peace to his subjects, who were tyrannized upon by some Mahrattas and the Guicowary Thanas, so late as fifteen years ago, forms a remarkable event of his forty-five years' rule, and is not likely to be effaced from the memory of his people. He leaves behind him a mourning widow, with two sons and two daughters.—*Guzerat Mitra, Sept. 6.*

In the libel case, Lieutenant Nicolls *versus* Mr. Wakefield, damages to the amount of Rs. 500 and costs have been awarded to the plaintiff, who sued for Rs. 5,000.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 5.*

Major Urmston, Officiating Commissioner, leaves Lahore to-day for Peshawur to act as additional Commissioner. Colonel Coxe resumes his duties as Commissioner of Lahore immediately.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept. 2.*

It is rumoured that the Viceroy has represented to the Home Government the advisability of complying with the request of the Shah of Persia for a small armed fleet for service in the Gulf of Persia.—*Englishman, Sept. 3.*

Fifty-four Rohillahs were recently apprehended by the Hyderabad Government, and sentenced to transportation for life, for having been concerned in some wholesale dacoities.—*Englishman, Sept. 4.*

A strange quarrel has broken out between the Santhals and Bhoomeas. Both claim to be descendants of Paramanik Manjee, and both claim a superiority of caste in consequence. Several affrays took place before they could be induced to refer the matter to the decision of the Punchkote Rajah.—*Ibid.*

We hear from Burmah that on 28th August Captain Lloyd, accompanied by Majors Hamilton and Duncan, arrested the Meingoon Mengtha at a place called Kemedine. The Prince was taken at once on board the "Arracan," with a view to his being transferred from Rangoon to Port Blair. Keppoghee, the Chief of Western Karennee, fearing for the independence of his country, which is threatened by the Shans and Eastern Karens, has asked for a contingent of 5,000 men. This Chief rules over 45,000 souls. His request has been refused. The local Press are in favour of his being invited to make a settlement within the British boundary.—*Ibid.*

The appeal of the Maharajah of Kupoorthulla against the orders of the Government of India has been referred to the Home Government. The first prayer of the Maharajah to the State Secretary is to grant him another six months' time, during which the orders of the Indian Government as to the separation of the Jaigheer from the State will not come into operation. The Maharajah, it is said, has deposited one lac of rupees as security. He has also given another lac to Sirdar Bickrama Sing, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—*Indian Daily News, Sept. 3.*

The members of the uncovenanted service will be glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has taken a very favourable view of their case in reference to their superannuation pensions. In a recent minute, his Honor is said to have proposed that a pensionary allowance should be granted to the widows or the infant children (as the case may be) of those uncovenanted officers, who, after 30 years' continuous and meritorious service, do not survive to enjoy pensions. The Lieutenant-Governor is said to have observed that during his long career in this country he had witnessed with regret, several instances in which uncovenanted officers, after having served for 30, 35, and in some cases, 40 years continuously departed this life without enjoying retiring pensions, and without making any provision for their families. Mr. Grey appears to be of opinion that a small pensionary allowance should be granted to the widows or children in these cases. Such allowances or pensions, however, should be discontinued in the event of re-marriage. The pensions of the infant children should be continued until they arrive at a proper age. The Governor General in Council is said to have concurred in the views expressed by the Lieutenant Governor, but as the measure proposed would entail upon the State a heavy annual expenditure, his Excellency would submit the case to the Secretary of State for his consideration and final disposal.—*Ibid.*

Under instructions from the Secretary of State, the Government of India has ruled that pensioned European non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H. M. Forces in India, will be at liberty to accept any Civil appointment on any salary they choose to do under Government, retaining their pensions. A similar rule was passed in 1858, but it referred only, we suppose, to pensioned non-commissioned officers. It has now been made applicable in the case of soldiers.—*Indian Daily News, Sept. 4.*

A public meeting of the native community of Calcutta was held on the 3rd inst. in the Hall of the British Indian Association, to consider the question of levying a cess upon the landed classes in Bengal for the promotion of vernacular education among the masses, and the construction of roads. There was a large gathering, chiefly of zemindars; there were also a few European gentlemen. Baboo Romanath Tagore was in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting, while recognizing the necessity and importance of popular education, is of opinion that the present voluntary system, seconded by grants-in-aid, which have given an unprecedented impetus to the progress of education of all classes in this province, is better calculated to accomplish the object in view than compulsory taxation." "That in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, the proposed cess on the land for education and roads would be a direct infringement of a solemn covenant of Government, confirmed by the British Parliament." "That this meeting emphatically denies that in the promotion of popular education, the landholders and the educated natives generally in this province are behind similar classes in the rest of the Empire." "That it is the duty of the Government of every civilized country to improve the roads and communications for the promotion of the material well-being of the people, and that a special road cess in addition to imperial and municipal taxes is inexpedient and uncalled for." "That the Committee of the British Indian Association be requested to draw up and forward, after obtaining signatures, a memorial to the Governor General in Council, praying for the reconsideration of the proposals for the imposition of an education and road cess."

It is stated that the Government of India have recommended the abolition of the grades Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter Master General at Head Quarters in the Madras Presidency, as has been done in the Bombay Presidency. The local Government, we learn, have referred for the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Madras Times, Sept. 2.*

Intelligence has been received in Madras of the destruction by fire of Shepherd's Hotel. P. and O. passengers will therefore have to look out for other accommodation at Cairo.—*Madras Times, Sept. 3.*

The committee for the examination of Assistant Collectors have reported to Government the result of the half-yearly examination which was held upon 29th and 30th June. Thirteen Junior Civilians presented themselves for examination according to the Higher Standard, and of these seven finally passed, viz:—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun and Mr. C. W. W. Martin, who were examined in those subjects only in which they had failed at previous examinations, and Messrs. G. D. Irvine, A. Tagg, W. J. H. LeFanu, C. J. Crosthwaite, and E. N. Overbury, who were examined in all subjects, and who have passed in the order in which their names are given. Fifteen gentlemen appeared for examination according to the Lower Standard, and of these thirteen have passed, viz., Messrs. W. H. Glenny, J. Wallace, J. D. B. Gribble, E. Turner, and A. J. B. Atkinson, who were examined only in those subjects in which they had respectively failed on previous occasions, and Messrs. T. J. Maltby, C. D. Maclean, T. Weir, C. L. B. Cumming, F. E. Gibson, J. A. Boyle, E. C. Johnson, and C. A. Bird, who were examined in all branches, and have passed in order of merit as above. The committee consider it is most creditable to those Junior Civilians of 1867 who came up for the examination that they should have passed at their first attempt, and within seven months after being posted to districts. The Government also express great satisfaction at this result and consider it reflects "much credit on the previous training and on the assiduity of these gentlemen." The additional allowances of Rs. 175 per mensem will be passed from the 1st July 1868 to Messrs. H. F. Clogstoun, C. W. W. Martin, G. D. Irvine, A. Tagg, W. J. H. LeFanu, C. J. Crosthwaite, and E. N. Overbury.—*Ibid.*

Preparatory to a re-reorganisation of the whole army of India, we understand that six more regiments of the old "Coast Army" are to go next year the way of the 18th and eleven others. We think that the whole scheme of this new change ought to be published at once, in order that the goal to which we are being driven may be known; and future changes understood as a system, instead of being regarded as spasmodic acts of bewildered individuals. Another change of Ministry may cause another policy and many changes in the organisation of our army, and it would be well if the British Government could be nailed down to one course, that would not be affected as regards India by that "question of the day" the Irish Church, or any other question over which Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli choose to fight.—*Madras Athenæum, Sept. 2.*

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. A. W. Sullivan, Civil Judge of Tellicherry, which event took place, we believe, yesterday.—*Madras Athenæum, Sept. 3.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

SECOND SPEECH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

LONDON, 5th Sept., Noon.

A verdict of manslaughter has been passed against the brakesman of the goods train by which the Abergele catastrophe on the Holyhead line was caused.

The Bermuda floating dock has been successfully launched after one failure.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has made another speech at Sheffield, in which he said he had been instructed to do his utmost towards the preservation of peace between England and the United States.

The Press to-day feel confident that Mr. Johnson's speech may be regarded as the settlement of existing difficulties.

The West India Mail Company's factories at Southampton have been destroyed by fire.

The "Earl" and "Lady Elizabeth" have both been scratched for the forthcoming St. Leger.

Congratulatory addresses to the Queen on the preservation of the life of the Duke of Edinburgh have been presented from Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow, Dacca, and Oude.

The names of General Sir Francis Cockburn and General A. F. Macintosh appear in the obituary of the week.

LONDON, 5th Sept., Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera to arrive 7¾d.
Bank shares are unchanged.
Consols, 94.
4 per cent. Government Securities... 91½
5 „ „ „ ...105
5½ „ „ „ ...110
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Total Coin in the Banks of England and France......... } £73,375,000
Do. Notes outstanding £73,875,000

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 14th August.

One of the more genial sides of the system of "personal government," as now established in France, and one which few, even of the most uncompromising advocates of "constitutional government," would perhaps be disposed to condemn, has just received sundry exemplifications not unworthy of notice. In the first place the Empress had caused the gates of the Park to be thrown open at a certain hour, in order that whoever pleased might enjoy the charming little fête she had prepared for welcoming the Emperor back to Fontainebleau on his return a few days ago from Plombières. On that occasion the bands of the regiments garrisoned in the town were massed on the borders of the Great Pond, and gave an admirable concert, so timed that it came to an end just as the shades of evening were closing in, and darkening the beautiful gardens with their wealth of flowers and statues, their masses of nobles trees, and gleaming sheets of water, just sufficiently to give effect to the "surprise" of the evening,—a secret so well kept between the Imperial planner and the Colonel of the fine regiment of "The Empress's Dragoons," that no one had the least idea what was coming. Just as the concert finished, the entire regiment, riding two and two, and each man carrying a lighted torch, suddenly filed in through the great gates, passing under the windows of the palace, then out into the grounds round the Great Pond, and in and out under the clumps of trees, performing various highly picturesque and striking manœuvres, the effect of which was brilliant in the extreme. All Fontainebleau having taken advantage of the Empress's permission to be present, the splendid spectacle and the delightful music that had preceded it were thus enjoyed by a very large gathering. When the torchlight evolutions had come to a close, the Imperial pair, with the little Prince, appeared on the balcony, graciously bowing to the assembled crowd, who, it need hardly be added, testified their satisfaction by cheers, as hearty as French cheering can ever be, for all three, and then slowly quitted the grounds, moving off as quietly and orderly as French crowds always do.

Our indefatigable Minister of Public Instruction, M. Duruy, in like manner, has been testifying to the "paternal" interest taken by his master in the business of tuition, by assiduously assisting at the annual examinations, and bestowal of prizes by the public schools, and the giving of a grand dinner at his official residence to all the professors and all the recipients of prizes of those important educational centres. The prizes were all presented in a grand and imposing ceremony, held in the great hall of the Sorbonne, in presence of all the heads of the University and a large concourse of distinguished personages. The son of the late General Cavaignac, President of the Republic of 1848, having been announced for the first prize in Greek, his name was greeted with an outburst of applause, in which General Frossard, the Governor of the Prince Imperial, had the tact and good taste to join. A few minutes afterwards the young man's name was again pronounced as that of the gainer of the first prize in Mathematics, and a still stronger burst of applause was heard, in which all present concurred. But when, on the conclusion of the reading of the list of laureats, the latter were called up to the platform to receive their several prizes from the hands of the Minister, young Cavaignac did not answer to his name. The Minister waited for a few moments, then repeated his call; but still no Cavaignac was forthcoming. It began to be whispered through the hall, "He refuses to receive the prizes;"—and the Minister, having waited as long as he could wait with propriety, said quietly—"Let the second prize come forward," and the distribution went on. This absurd behaviour of young Cavaignac is of a piece with the whole of the doings of the small but obstinate and bitter party which revenges its overthrow by incessant opposition to the existing order of things. To the men who were in power during the existence of the short-lived republic, the Emperor and the Empire are mere illusions, and they themselves are still the rightful rulers of the French people. Just as M. Garnier-Pages is still in his own conceit the Minister of Finance, whose policy was so disastrous to French credit, so the heart of young Cavaignac or of his advisers would seem to be too full of persistent rancour against the Emperor to allow him to approach the young Prince Imperial, who was seated on the right hand of the Minister, or to receive his well-earned distinctions from a functionary representing the supreme power of the *regime* which has succeeded to that which placed his father in office. While hostility, at once so puerile and so implacable, is thus found to be cherished among the more enlightened and "respectable" members of that very illiberal party self-styled "Liberal," it is hardly to be wondered at that, among the "rank and file" there should still be young men, blind enough to the real tendency of things, to believe in the "saving virtue" of political assassinations, like the foolish youth, Oscar Becker, who, it will be remembered, came so near killing the King of Prussia, and who—good temperedly and generously forgiven by that singular mixture of personal kindliness and official pride—has just died in the European Hospital at Alexandria.

A most singular scene has been presented for a week past at the doors of all the "Mairies" of this capital, besieged by the eager crowds of would-be subscribers to the new loan; well-to-do, well-dressed "bourgeois," market-women, porters, artisans, shabby-looking mothers with baby in arms, cobblers, butcher-boys, servant girls with their snowy caps and trim dresses, patiently waiting under the eyes of watchful policemen for the opening of the doors of the "bureau" in which they will be allowed to exchange their coin for the scraps of Government securities so highly esteemed by all classes of the French people. At the central "bureau" of the Hotel de Ville the scene is still more striking: a dense crowd remaining there almost *en permanence*. No sooner has the door been closed on the retreating crowd of those who have enjoyed the felicity of getting in, than a fresh crowd attempts to make good its standing-ground outside it, though aware that twenty-two hours must elapse before it is again thrown open. Driven away by the police, they slink back again as soon as evening sets in; and there they remain through the night until two o'clock next day, when they effect their triumphant entrance on the opening of the door. Lying down in such a crowd is of course out of the question; even the few who bring folding stools are seldom able to open them. They bring food with them or receive small packets of bread and sausage, passed on to them from mothers or wives outside the compact mass of waiting capitalists. And so it goes day after day; it is thought that the entire amount of the loan will have been subscribed fifty times over by the time the lists are closed. Making all due allowance for the intense thriftiness of the French and their wonderful keenness for small gains, does not this general and eager response of the entire mass of the French people to the call of the Government offer the most conclusive reply to all the rubbish so diligently concocted by a portion of the French and English press in regard to the pretended decline of the Empire and the growing unpopularity of its chief?

That chief, for the first time since several years, is to be present at the rejoicings of the capital in honour of his fete day. The "great attraction" of the fete-day is on this occasion a grand review by the Emperor of all the troops of the National Guard, of the Seine, of the Imperial Guard, and of the garrison of Paris, to be held this day by His Majesty in the noble avenue of the Champs Elysées, the ordinary amusements of gratuitous performances at the operas and theatres, regattas, climbing of poles, running in sacks, and so on taking place to-morrow, and the whole winding up with the usual magnificent displays of fireworks.

Monarchs have no longer the monopoly of attempts on their life *pro bono publico*. A man, dressed like an *ouvrier*, went to the Prefecture and demanded to see Baron Haussmann. Being told that the latter was at his villa in the Bois de Boulogne he went thither and renewed his demand. Fortunately for the progress of our stone and mortar-revolution, a policeman near the villa had seen the man sharpening a long-pointed knife upon the wheel of a cart as he approached the house, had followed him, and on hearing him demand to see the Prefect, took him into custody, when, the knife being taken from his person, he confessed that he had intended to kill him,—from what motive has not yet been made clear.

Who has not heard of the famous Zouave, Jacob the "Healer," whose *seances* turned Paris upside down last year, and who after being a "nine days' wonder" for this particular point of the universe, suddenly vanished from the scene of his notoriety. The individual referred to having refused to allow his remaining term of military service to be purchased by certain of his admirers—mostly English—who were anxious to set him free to fulfil his "mission of healing"—determined to allow his mesmeric powers to remain inactive until the close of his engagement. His term of service having recently expired, he has quitted the army, laid aside his picturesque costume, and established himself in a little house in Passy—the western suburb of this capital—where he receives all who come to him, every day, from one to three o'clock. The street is filled with a singular crowd, mostly of poor people, but with a sprinkling of all classes; every species of vehicle, from the elegant carriage and pair of the princely epileptic, or lordly paralytic, down to the cart of the costermonger, and the wheel-barrow, in which some poverty-stricken bed-ridden sufferer has been trundled to the house of "the Healer" by friends as poor as himself. Sick women, decrepit men, and miserable children lie on the pavement, for hours, outside the door, waiting for it to open; others sit upon the curbstone; the stronger ones stand in a dense mass, awaiting the hour for opening. At one o'clock the first batch is let in; at two, a second; and a third at three, when the door is rigidly closed until the morrow. The whole number—averaging about a hundred daily—remain in the house until five; when all are dismissed. I have not yet been able to effect an entrance into the house, owing to the press of people outside; but I have talked with persons in the crowd, and with several of the tenants of the house adjoining, and they all declare that many of the sick, whom they have seen carried in by friends, apparently at Death's door, have walked out again, unaided, at the close of the *seance*, and gone away, in some instances greatly relieved, in others cured altogether. I shall make another effor to get into the house of the wonder-worker, and will then give my distant readers the benefit of my visit.

Mlle. Nilsson has re-appeared here with renewed favour, in her charming impersonation of *Ophelia*. She has gained in grace, and in *aplomb*; and looks so well, having slightly gained *embonpoint* during her absence—that the Parisians infer that London air and British "pell-ell" agree with her. Her rival, the new marquise, is to be seen, every day, with her husband, driving in the Bois de Boulogne, and looking so supremely happy that the Parisians declare she will never be able to settle her face again into the melancholy expression required for the due rendering of pathetic parts. Another stage-heroine of a lower class, the perpetually remarrying, Adah Menken, of plastic and equestrian notoriety, has just departed this life, at the pretty village of Bougival, just outside of Paris. Those who knew her in private life declare her to have been "a large-hearted, honest, generous, and kindly woman," worthy of a happier life than the one made for her, in a great degree, by circumstances over which she had no control: all of which may very possibly be true. But when they go on to demand for her the honours of a "poetess" and a "theologian" of the "first water," it would seem they are rather exaggerating her claims to the admiration of the world she has quitted.

The weather has been so stormy for the last few days as to rouse unwelcome misgivings as to the probable enjoyment by Queen Victoria of her sojourn among the majestic beauties of the Lake of Lucerne.

RUSSIANS MOVING ON BOKHARA.

(*Englishman, Sept. 4.*)

It is rumoured in official circles that new troubles have broken out in Bokhara. The Russians are said to be marching on the capital of that Khanate with large forces. The immediate cause of this new war is the imprisonment of the Ameer by the priestly party. This party resents the alliance, which has sprung up between the Ameer and the Russian Government, as subversive of the Moslem faith. They preach up war to the death against the "Kaffirs," and thus only pave the way to the complete annexation of the country to Russia. Of course the forces of General Kauffman, have been despatched to effect the release of the Ameer.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 5.*)

Our correspondent, writing from Abbottabad, Hazara, on the 31st August, says—"There is no news and will be no news till after the middle of next month, as regards fighting, unless,—but enough of that.

No doubt when the time comes for the raid into the enemy's country there will be a good spirit among all the troops. This very expedition to the Black Mountain seems to have been undertaken in '53 by Colonel Mackeson. The present Lord Napier of Magdala was with that force and also Brigadier-General Vaughan, I believe, who is with this one. Still, very little seems to be known about the country; but Colonel Johnson, of the Survey Department, accompanies this expedition, having got safely out of Khagan, and he will probably make it better known.

The force will march from Oghee in two columns, returning to the same place in about seven days. A week without changing one's clothes or even satisfactorily washing will be rather trying to those who are addicted to 'tubbing.' The weather ought to be fine in September, and it is to be hoped it will be. Fever must be expected to some extent at this time of year, but a good supply of quinine, which is lighter to carry than sick men, will probably not be forgotten.

We want the Abyssinian mules now. Mules are being impressed all over the Punjab. About six or eight hundred will be required for this first advance into the enemy's country. The Snider alone takes about five lacs of ball cartridge. The Hussunzye tribe alone, against which we are particularly going, is estimated at 40,000. I suppose this must include women and children, and cannot be the number of fighting men. Of course the latter are wretchedly armed. A rainy day like that on which we pitched into the unfortunate Abyssinians so much to our own satisfaction, would extinguish the slow-matches of jezails and put our present enemy *hors de combat*.

Thundiani is now nearly deserted, and in a few days will be quite so. The visitors are not much elated at having to descend some 4,000 feet to Abbottabad. It would be more correct to say that they feel depressed by the change; but the Viceroy is no doubt quite right, and it seems to be at his special desire that Thundiani is vacated. It speaks well for Sir John Lawrence's attention to detail, care, and knowledge of the country, that an isolated and little known sanitarium should not escape his attention while so many important matters are occupying him."

There is a report in circulation that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will shortly visit Peshawur. The massed troops at Abbottabad are not to move at present; for it is generally surmised that the Frontier tribes are contemplating a combined movement on the Peshawur valley.

(*Lahore Chronicle, September 2*)

The 31st Regiment N. I., under command of Colonel Wilson, have reached Meean Meer *en route* for Hazara.

Bismarck's Popularity.—There is nothing like popularity. Bismarck's fame, it seems, has penetrated even into the most remote wildernesses. Gerstacker, the celebrated traveller, has just brought home some window-curtains from Caracas, with a full sized portrait of the Prussian statesman, which, he says, is "the most popular thing out" in those latitudes. But he further declares that in solitudes where the name of Alemania had never been heard before in the Llanos on the Orinoco, shepherds, fishermen, and hunters have perpetually plied him with questions about the Federal Chancellor, who, meanwhile, has already grown into a mythical figure. Who would have believed all this two years and a half ago? And can one believe it now? Travellers' tales, we know, are sometimes a little over-spiced with fancy.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 13.*

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OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

Kaira Collector's Office, 24th August, 1868.

Sir,—I have the honour to report what I know of the late heavy weather in this neighbourhood. On the evening of the 8th August an aneroid barometer of mine at Kaira, which usually stands at 29·5, began to fall, and on the morning of the 9th it stood at 29·1, at which it remained for some days. On the night of the 8th rain fell, and on the morning of the 9th there was more wind than usual. 2·85 of rain were registered during the day at the Hospital; but the river did not begin to rise till the 10th, when 6·76 of rain fell, and even on the 11th, although there was a rain-fall of 7·57, the river had barely begun to fill. But on the 12th the Watruck filled rapidly, and on the morning of the 13th both Watruck and Seree had overflowed their banks, and the flood was at its height. There were five feet two inches of water in and about the library walls, and Kaira had become an archipelago. The town within the walls was out of water; so was my house, and the Deputy Collector's. But all else, except the camp and some high land north of the town, was under water, and from the top of my house I could see that the country was flooded for miles round. The Seree and Watruck had joined their waters, and on the morning of the 13th I went up to camp, a distance of say a mile and a half, in a canoe and brought down a large heavy gig, which is used on the Seree, straight across the fields to the gate of my compound. All that day and a part of the 14th boats were employed in relieving people washed out of their houses, and in taking provisions to the jail, which was over two feet deep in water, and in doing what could be done to let the people see that they were cared for. On the 14th the waters begun to subside, but it was not till the 16th that the roads between my house and the camp were passable, and this not on account of wind, for strange to say there was very little of it, but because the water was too deep to admit of its being even ridden through.

The rain on the four days from 9th to 12th was tremendous. 22·14 fell, and with the rain of the 8th and 13th 23·62 inches were registered in six consecutive days. During the 11th, 12th, and 13th there was much wind, which perhaps may at times have reached what would be called at sea a gale of wind, and it is fortunate that it did not blow harder, for, as it was, what with rain and wind, 395 houses were destroyed in Kaira and its suburbs.

I have given a separate statement of this damage, and have only to add on that head, that had the rain lasted a day or two longer, or the wind been higher than it was, it is not exaggeration to say that Kaira would have been destroyed. The statement I send only takes into account houses destroyed, it does not include houses seriously damaged, of which there are hundreds which will not last through another monsoon.

It is extraordinary that in all Kaira only one life was lost from the direct effects of the flood and falling houses. A Parsee child was killed by a house which fell upon the family to which it belonged; and up to this, all through the districts, I have only heard of two persons having been killed at Memoodabad and a woman at Muhoodha, but thousands of houses must have been destroyed, concerning which I will send in statements when I have received details from the talookas.

As far as I can gather, the storm must have travelled from the south along the line of rail from somewhere south of Bombay, where I see 10·51 inches fell on the 9th. Simultaneously Broach and Baroda seem to have been flooded, and I gather that the sheet of cloud extended eastward some thirty miles, for there were floods at Powaghur and Kupperwunj.

Old inhabitants of Kaira with whom I have spoken say that they have never witnessed a more extensive flood; and on looking over old records I see that in 1837 there was a flood of nearly similar dimensions. A dhurrumsala at a higher level than the library was flooded [then] to about an equal extent to which the water rose the other day. But there must have been more water in Kaira on the 13th than on the former occasion, because the river is now twice as broad as it was then. One thing is quite certain—the flood level could hardly be higher than it was on the 13th, for the Seree and the Watruck were over their banks, so much so, that the Watruck flooded Hurrialla on the other side of the river, and Lukshmeepura on this side, and I was very anxious about the people till I had ascertained by visiting the place in my canoe that the inhabitants had found refuge on trees and on points of land unusually high. Fortunately this state of things lasted only for one day, otherwise the consequences would have been terribly disastrous. As it was, I had to draw on a grain fund which I had luckily re-organised about ten days before the flood came, to feed people houseless and without food. In this I was very much assisted by Mr. Choonilal, to whom I am also indebted for collecting the statistics which I attach to this report.

Mr. Stewart and I did all that we could to help the police in repairing their huts, which suffered severely. I have sent in a recommendation on a report from the office of the Police Superintendent urging that immediate steps be taken to carry out the plan which has so long been in contemplation for building police lines. If this is not done, the men must have hutting money given to them, as is done in the case of N. I. Regiments, and then there will be a difficulty in sparing their services so as to admit of their building huts.

From Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach and Surat accounts will have reached you of the damage done by this tremendous downpour of rain, and the general impression everywhere in Goozerat is, that the floods were of quite unprecedent extent. Here we had no post from the evening of the 8th to the morning of the 16th; and communication by rail north and south of Memoodabad is still suspended. From the 12th till 17th my office was closed because the carkoons could not cross the water between the town and kutcherry, which was at the height of the flood some thirty odd feet deep.

I do not think that the crops have suffered very much, except in places. Certainly the rice prospects are very good, as there is an immense quantity of water in the collectorate. I will report further when I have details from the talookas.

Cambay, I hear, has suffered tremendously. Half the town is said to have fallen—which I can easily believe, as it was almost a ruin when I saw it in April. At Bursud some 200 houses had fallen.

I am glad to have to say that, considering the violence of the flood, very little damage has been done to public works. A bridge to the north of Kaira, which connects the town with the Memoodabad road, had its abutments and embankments washed away, but the arches are left standing. Some seventy yards of the road which joins the camp to the Memoodabad road were washed away by a deep rushing stream; and this is all the conspicuous damage to public works which I have heard of. Extensive repairs will have to be done to roads, and there will be heavy calls on the Local Funds, which could not but be expected.

The people have borne their calamity with great fortitude. The flood seemed to amuse them, even those whose houses were destroyed; and they are now engaged in re-building exactly on the spots from which their houses were washed away. I have done what I can by way of persuasion to prevent this, but without any kind of effect, and there is no reason why the rebuilt houses should not be washed away next year, or even during this year. I am happy to say that very little intolerable distress has followed on this disaster, which would have spread ruin far and wide in Europe. The Lallee villagers alone have come to me, and they have suffered a great deal. Their houses and their grain stores have been destroyed, and I shall go there as soon as the weather opens. But they are by no means importunate, and are bearing up well against their misfortunes. I have just heard that of Palle, a village near Poodoo, in the Matwa talook, there only remain six houses out of 300.—I have, &c.,

G. W. Elliott, Acting Collector, Kaira.

To A. F. Bellasis, Esq., Acting Revenue Commissioner, N.D., Poona.

Return showing the number of houses destroyed in the town of Kaira and its suburbs by the late heavy weather.

Consecutive Number.	Name of Town, &c.	No. of Houses destroyed. 1st Class, Two Storied Houses.	2nd Class, One Storied.	3rd Class, Huts.	Total	Remarks
1	Kaira (Town)	9	65	171	245	
2	Luxmeepoora (Hamlet)	..	..	88	88	
3	Umkapoora (ditto)...	..	7	55	62	
		9	72	314	395	

The Officiating Revenue Commissioner, N. D., on the 29th August, submitted the above letter to Government with his remarks and suggestions. A letter has also been received by Government from the Acting First Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, dated 14th August, reporting that great damage has been done to the houses and other property in the city of Ahmedabad and neighbouring villages by the continuously heavy fall of rain, with high winds, that prevailed from the 9th August, and the measures he had taken to alleviate the distress occasioned by the storm.

Resolution of Government (*dated 7th Sept.*)—The interesting report of Mr. Elliot should be acknowledged, and placed at the disposal of the Press. From Ahmedabad no such report has been received, and Government regret that no official statement in a direct form has been submitted from either place of what is required for the relief of the distress that must exist. But the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers enough appears in these papers to justify an immediate disbursement of 20,000 rupees at Ahmedabad, and 10,000 rupees at Kaira, with an intimation that the Government are prepared to make further advances on loan to the Municipalities, or otherwise, as required, on receiving detailed reports from the Collectors. The Government is given to understand that there is a considerable unexpended balance of money subscribed in this Presidency for the Orissa Famine Fund, and that it has been suggested that it might be applied to the relief of the present distress in Guzerat. The members of the Committee now in Bombay should be called together, and informed that in the opinion of the Government this fund might be advantageously expended in that manner, should they desire to apply it for that purpose. The Government of India to be informed by telegraph of the above order for the payment of the money.

BOMBAY.

The following additional passengers sailed yesterday per P. and O. Company's steamer "Sumatra," Captain Baker, to Suez:—

For Suez—Mr. James Geddes.
For Southampton—Captain Goren and a gentleman.

The following passengers have arrived on the 7th inst., per steamer "Cashmere," Captain McCorkindale, from Calcutta:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fyffe, Mr. and Mrs. Brewtey and two children, Messrs. Thomson, Foggo, Algar, Waller, Wilson, and Hingeon, Assistant Apothecaries Plaselake and Hanson.

Per steamer "Comorin," Captain Turner, from Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee:—Captains Green, and Beville, Lieut. Tupper, Mr. P. LeMesurier and Mr. W. Power.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday last. The following gentlemen were present:—Dr. Arnott, C.B., President; Dr. Ward, Vice-President; Drs. Mills, Ogilvie, Joynt, Partridge, Jayaker, Lyon, Doolittle, DaCunha, Lumsdaine, Gray, Dymock, Bell, Eccles, Halliday, Davidson, and Sylvester, Secretary. Surgeon-Major Mills read a paper on some cases of wounds of the chest and abdomen, after which Surgeon Partridge read the particulars of an unusual case of calculus.

We are glad to publish the following, which shows signs of progress:—"Mr. Mooljee Thakersee, since his return from England, has not been supported by the Settias of his caste, but we are glad to hear that he has been receiving encouragement now from independent members of it, who have set apart a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of carrying out more liberal caste arrangements than exist at present, and which Mr. Mooljee and any others who may come to be in the same position may take advantage of. This is a step in the right direction. There are men who, true to the best interests of their countrymen, have determined to lat with Mooljee Thakersee. This has put the whole Bhattia community in commotion. We warn the police to be alert. Mr. Goculdass Lilladhur, who took a conspicuous part in the late Maharajah Libel Case, and who was fined Rs. 1,000, seems now to have given up the leadership of his caste in the Bhattia community. It appears that some of the Brahmins who wanted to excommunicate Mooljee have now come forward and expressed their readiness to eat with him and to admit him into caste."

Marian Lawrence Vaz, the man who sometime ago presented to Mr. E. M. Fogo, of Remington and Co., a forged document purporting to be a telegram from Messrs. Perry and Co., Madras, to Messrs. Remington and Co., Bombay, authorising and requesting the latter firm to pay Rs. 3,450 to one Cherney Chitty, was yesterday again brought up before Mr. John Connon at the Fort Police Office. Mr. Hearn appeared as public prosecutor, and Mr. Wishwanath Balmukoond for the defence. Mr. Fogo having given evidence as to the receipt of the document from the prisoner, His Worship committed Vaz to be tried at the Criminal Sessions on three charges, namely, forgery, using a forged document as genuine knowing it to be forged, and having committed forgery for the purpose of cheating.

In the High Court yesterday, Khulukdina Khulfanbhoy sued Soonderbaee, widow, for Rs. 1,880, with interest, lent to her late husband. Mr. Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the case was previously before Sir Joseph Arnould, and tdat the defendant then appeared by her nephew and asked twice to file a written statement. An adjournment had been granted but no statement had been filed. Proof of the service and of the debt was now produced, and judgment was given for the amount with costs.

In the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. sued Somechund Tarrachund for Rs. 2,50,256, the amount of two promissory notes, and four bills of exchange accepted by the defendant. Mr. Branson appeared for the plaintiffs, and there was no appearance for the defendant. He proved that the summons had been served by posting a copy on defendant's house-door at Surat and another at the High Court. The cotton consignment clerk of the plaintiffs then proved the bills, and judgment was given for the amount, and Rs. 26,642 interest till 31st December 1867, further interest at nine per cent. till judgment, interest till payment at six per cent., with costs and speedy execution.

The weather report for the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August, states that the weather was rather hot and that the crops of bajree and jowaree in Duskrohie talook were in a tolerably good state. In Dolka talook, also, the grown crops were in good condition, but a good quantity of land was lying waste for want of rice plants to sow in them. The public health was good, and cattle were generally free from disease.

A STRANGE CASE.

At the Police Office yesterday a man named Kara Tejpal laid the following information before Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate:—"I am a dealer in grain and live at Wadnagaddy I know Kessow Ludha. On Saturday the 29th August last, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, I was walking along the 3rd Bhoeewada Street when the said Kessow Ludha caught hold of me and called out that he had been stabbed, when Mr. Price, an inspector of police, came up with Sittaram, havildar of police, and took me into custody and sent the said Kessow Ludha to the Jamsetjee Hospital. I was the taken by Mr. Price to Mr. Tighe, the police superintendent of C Division, upon this charge made against me by the said Kessow Ludha, which was that I and Shika Kaya and Govindhur Meghjee had held him whilst one Kessow had stabbed him. On arrival at the Dhobie Talao chowkey we found the said Shika Kaya and Govindhur Meghjee sitting there, and Mr. Tighe took me and the said Shika and Govindhur to the Jamsetjee Hospital and confronted us with Kessow Ludha, who said that I and the said Shika Kaya and Govindhur Meghjee were the persons who had held him whilst the said Kessow stabbed him. Mr. Tighe then directed Mr. Price to take us back to the said chowkey and release us upon our own recognisances and he did so. On the following morning I and the said Shika Kaya and Govindhur Meghjee appeared before Mr. Edgington, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who after investigating the said charge dismissed it. I further say that there is no truth whatever in the said charge. I therefore charge the said Kessow Ludha with giving to the said Mr. Price and Mr. Tighe, both public servants, information which he knew to be false, intending thereby to cause such public servants to use the lawful power of such public servants to my injury and annoyance of the said Shika Kaya and Govindhur Meghjee, and I pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law. The warrant was granted. We believe Mr. Inspector Price and the havildar Sittaram were driving past the place in a gharry when the man Kessow seized hold on Kara, and actually saw Kessow cut himself with a knife on the chest before seizing hold of Kara. Kessow is still in the Jamsetjee Hospital, and will be brought up for trial on the above charge as soon as he recovers, and the circumstance of which we have been informed may then come out in the evidence. Such cases of self-mutilation in order to support false charges are, it seems, rather common amongst the lower class of natives, and should this man be proved to have done such a thing, his punishment should be such as would deter others from acting in a like manner.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8th September.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Disobedient Seamen.—Six men belonging to the ship "Royal Edward" were each found guilty of wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board their ship, and were sentenced to three days' imprisonment with hard labour, after which to be taken on board their vessel by force.

Attempted Theft.—Shaik Deen Mahomed Shaikjee, a vagrant, for having attempted to steal a silver ornament from the person of a man who was asleep, was sentenced to receive 12 stripes.

Fraud.—A West Indian, named George Johnston, was charged with having fraudulently misapplied in breach of trust one Government note for Rs. 20 and a chest containing a bag in which were Rs. 400.

Felix Donney, who lives at Doorga Davee, near Duncan Road, deposed that the prisoner had been employed by him for one week as a servant. On Sunday the 6th instant he had entrusted prisoner with a Government currency note for Rs. 20, for the purpose of paying for three tables which he (deponent) had bought. He also gave directions to John Biffer, who keeps a coffee shop at Kalbadavie, to deliver a chest to prisoner containing about Rs. 400. The chest, he believed, had been delivered to prisoner, but had not been brought by him to the house of deponent. His Worship remanded the case till the 11th.—The same man was fined Rs. 5 for being drunk and disorderly on Churneywaddee Lane.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—8th Sept.

(Before J. L. Warden, Esq.)

Furious Driving—Moosa Wullud Salay was fined Rs. 12 for furious driving at Tardeo.—Suckaram Shumbajee was for a similar offence sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

Ill-Treatment to Animals—Wittoo Baboo, a cart-driver, on pleading guilty, for torturing his bullocks, was fined Rs. 15.

Theft—Hullia Govind, a dhobie, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes for stealing 1 bed sheet, one towel, and Rs. 3-8 annas of Bablia Pandoo.

A LIVELY CASE IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

An action was heard in the Small Cause Court on Saturday by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, in which Dr. Charles Kirkman sued Ram Narayen Dayaram for Rs. 400—damages in consequence of injuries inflicted on plaintiff's horse by defendant's gharry.

Mr. Keir appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cleary for the defendant.

On the case being called Mr. Keir was proceeding to state the facts for the plaintiff, when

His Honour remarked that it really was useless for Mr. Keir to make any statement just now. It would not, he could assure him, help the Court in any way, for his client no doubt would insist in telling his own story. For instance, there was Mr. Anstey. He came to the Court one day and was told that it was all nonsense to begin to make a speech. He (the Judge), however, said that he would not stop him, but that still his client would be allowed to state the case. In nine cases out of ten these case-makers in this Court would tell their own tale, and the consequence was that when put into the witness-box they would say something more than their agent did, and thence there was a difficulty. Mr. Anstey, however, said he knew his own business and would go on. He did so, but he (the Judge) did not take a note, and it so happened that the party stated distinctly the opposite of what Mr. Anstey had said. And so Mr. Keir would find that in nine cases out of ten clients would say something that was not in the brief, so that it would be better to say nothing of the facts but speak only to points of law.

Mr. Keir—That is what I am engaged to come here for—to tell you the law—and that is what I am to do. Then when we come to the facts you will see how the laws bears on these.

The Judge—Oh, if you are to do that it is all right. Let the facts be made known and we will see if the law bears them out or not.

Mr. Keir then mentioned the facts as given in plaintiff's evidence, and remarked that the case was to procure damages from the master for the negligence of the servant.

The Judge—Oh, if that is what you are to speak of, I can save you the trouble, as that is the "A. B. C." of the law. If it is only for that that you were sent here to tell me the law you might have been saved the trouble.

Charles Kirkman, surgeon, was first examined, and he deposed—On 20th August I was riding in Kalbadavie Road. An omnibus was immediately before me, and on the sound of the driver's whistle it was stopped. I then pulled my horse by the right hand rein in order to go before the 'bus. On the other side of the road was a line of gharries coming in the opposite direction, towards me. Two men were on the box of one of these shigrams, and, apparently with the intention of getting in front, they broke the line, keeping to their right. Between the omnibus and the line of gharries there was room for at least two buggies, but when I saw the shigram coming I pulled my horse to the left. The shigram came dashing up, however, and the pole went into my horse's flank. The shock was so severe, that it broke the shaft and doubled up a quarter-inch iron plate. My foot was hurt and the femoral artery of my horse cut, so that on the advice of Mr. Blake, v.s., my horse was shot. It was an Arab, six years old, 14 hands high, quiet to ride and perfectly sound. It had been a present, and I valued it intrinsically at Rs. 400, though it would cost me more than that to get one like it. The defendant's driver, Vishram Veerjee, was on the gharry at the time of the accident. He drove on, but I sent a sepoy and had him arrested. I prosecuted him in the police office for careless and negligent driving, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and Rs. 10 of a fine. At the time of the accident I was walking my horse as it had been out since eight in the morning and it was then four in the afternoon. It had not taken fright at the whistle. The gharry was being driven at about eight miles an hour. I have seen the defendant in this case with reference to the accident. He came to my bungalow and said he wanted to settle, but when I told him my terms of compromise he went away. He admitted the shigram was his and had bailed the driver for Rs. 1,000.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Cleary but did not vary his evidence.

Mr. Cleary, in examination as to the value of the horse, remarked—Well, now, as this horse was a gift, I take it for granted that you did not look him in the mouth.

Witness—Yes, I did.

Mr. Cleary—Well, but the saying is, "you should never look a gift horse in the mouth."

Witness—Yes; but I looked his teeth, I like to know the value of a gift.

Mr. Cleary—It is a proverb or phrase, your Honour, that one should never look a gift horse in the mouth.

The Judge—Oh yes, I know.

Mr. Cleary—But despite this the plaintiff tells me that he did do so.

Witness—Yes, I did so specially.

The Judge—But that has no bearing on the point at issue.

Witness, in further cross-examination as to the breed of the horse, remarked that he was not speaking from his own knowledge—he was a doctor, not a horse doctor.

Mr. Cleary—I know that, and don't consider that because I speak in a heated manner that I offer any——

Witness—I understand that. But that is a question I can't explain to you. I know the quality of the horse from others.

Police Sepoy C 224 was next examined. He described the accident in the same manner as in plaintiff's evidence, and attributed all the blame to the driver, none to the sahib. After the accident he had smelt the driver's mouth and found that he was drunk. Previous to the accident witness had been running after the shigram and shouting to the driver as it was going furiously and the police orders were to stop such driving.

Constable McCannah deposed to being at the place shortly after the accident and seeing the horse.

Mr. Cleary remarked that there was no doubt this witness knew all the stock phrases of the police—"arrived shortly after the accident," and "from information I have received," he was "able to state." He thought that surely he must have been talking to the doctor—he must have been in the dissecting room for the descriptions he had given of the wounds. And then he was one of the few policemen that were on the spot when they were wanted.

Witness—Fortunately I was there.

The Judge—I don't know, Mr. Cleary; you know the sepoy was on the spot and has given very clear evidence.

Witness, who had been present at the "smelling" of the driver, stated an opinion he was drunk, and replied to Mr. Cleary that his experience had never gone to the stretch of knowing that some drivers could drive better when they were a little "screwed."

The Judge—Well you know some men's writing gets affected after they have a bottle of brandy.

Mr. Cleary—I should not like to read it though.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cleary then addressed the Court for the defence. He thought that, however intelligent or superior in capability the plaintiff was to the other witnesses, still the position in which he was placed at the time of the accident must have rendered it difficult for him to recollect what occurred. He was excited, perhaps some what afraid, and had not shouted out.

The Judge—No, because the thing was so instantaneous that he could not. That is what he says, and I believe it.

Mr. Cleary then said the defence was that the plaintiff's horse had been unruly and got across the road just as the plaintiff held the shigram had done; and surely that was a probable account, for a horse and shigram was such a long transaction that he did not believe the driver would have tried the feat of getting it across the road. Then as to the compromise, it was very likely that the defendant had thought it much better to propose a settlement in order to save the trouble of coming into Court.

Mr. Keir, in reply to the Judge, remarked that the driver was not present as his month's imprisonment had not yet expired. The poor driver, he ironically added, had been very badly treated seeing that Mr. Cleary had so strong a case.

Mr. Cleary—He was very badly treated in not being defended; and of course his mouth was shut there.

The Judge—If you bring him here in a sober state I will be very glad to hear him.

Mr. Cleary—I have not the slightest doubt that he would give his evidence "not wisely but too well," your Honour.

Khetsey Lilladhur was then examined for the defence. He had seen the accident. The shigram was going at the usual pace, and when the whistle sounded the plaintiff's horse was jumping and going across the road. The sahib was trying to pull his horse straight but it would not mind him, and so struck the shigram. When the accident occurred there was no sepoy present, on the contrary the sahib had to shout for one but no sepoy answered. The shigram was stopped for a long time when the accident occurred, but some Purbhoos standing near said to the driver it was no fault of his and so he went away. There were two persons on the shigram-box, and the one that alighted was not drunk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Keir—Ram Narrayen asked me to come here to-day. I went to the Police Court but my evidence was not received, and I was here on Thursday. I have received no summons.

Shew Narayen was the next witness. Ere he was called Mr. Cleary had left to conduct a case before the First Judge, and His Honour sent a messenger for him. It was strange, he said, that people who could not be in two places at once should enter cases for both Courts at one time, and yet he supposed, were he to proceed, Mr. Cleary would come in and have the case renewed on some absurd objection—Mr. Cleary must either come or give up the case. Mr. Cleary sent a message that he could not attend, but requesting His Honour kindly to conduct the case. His Honour said he would do that and examined the witness, severely cross-examining him, too,—partly without the interpreter—as to giving his evidence pepper and salt and fabricating a story. The substance of this witness's evidence was a corroboration of that of the preceding witness, and a statement that the sahib whipped his horse after it started at the whistle.

His Honour remarked that if this witness had been at the Police Court the driver might not have been convicted.

Mr. Keir—That evidence would not have been believed, that is it.

Witness in cross-examination said the defendant had asked him to attend that day. He was a friend of defendant's and had gone to his house and told him of the accident.

Luxamon Narayen, the man who had been on the box of the shigram with the driver, next corroborated Khetsey Lilladhur's evidence. The sahib's horse was, he said in cross-examination, started by the "omniboat," but he did not whip him. He had been asked to give evidence by the driver's father.

Mr. Keir then addressed the Court. He submitted that the facts were very clear. The driver was now suffering a month's imprisonment for infraction of the laws of his country.

The Judge—That has nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Keir only mentioned this as a fact having some bearing on the case. If what the defendant's witnesses had said, then the plaintiff and his witnesses had told direct falsehoods.

The Judge—I don't say falsehoods, the one way or the other.

Mr. Keir—I say there can be no doubt that that is the result. Mr. Keir then held that the plaintiff must be believed independently of the question of credibility, because though it was a reasonable and proper thing to be run into, still it was improbable that a horse would run into a shaft. The defendant's story on the other hand was highly improbable, because even though a horse ran away it was not likely he would run into any gharry sideways—because he was not like a crab but would rather go after his nose. Now he would make no remark as to whether the plaintiff had given honest evidence, he would leave that to His Honour to decide, and as it was supported by the sepoy, a public officer with whom he had had no communication, it must be trustworthy. Then Mr. McCannah, in a perfectly clear and straightforward way, gave evidence that the driver was drunk, and if that was believed then the whole of the defendant's story was untrue—for the two statements must be considered in their entirety. He thought, too, that the fact of these witnesses coming forward at this time was a matter of great peculiarity, and there were discrepancies even among them as to the whipping.

His Honour then said he was sorry he was not warranted on the evidence in giving judgment for the plaintiff, because one important thing was wanting,—the evidence of other people who were present at the accident. This would have been desirable, because the evidence of the sepoy was contradicted by several witnesses. Then even a gentleman in the position of the plaintiff,—whom he (His Honour) respected, whose word he should be glad to take, and on the integrity of whose evidence there could be the slightest shadow of a doubt—was no doubt unsettled at the time and could not be competent to judge of the facts with calmness and coolness. The evidence then of these two witnesses was contradicted by three or four others, and though the plaintiff was respectable, still, were he to decide in favour of Dr. Kirkman the result would be to hold that the defendant—who he believed was highly respectable and who to all appearance was a respectable merchant—had brought down witnesses to support his case. Therefore he held that the Court would not be warranted on the evidence in giving a verdict for the plaintiff. The thing was explained in this way:—It was quite possible that the plaintiff's horse did take fright at the sound of the whistle—for horses would take fright at sudden stoppages. As to the main part of the case—he always liked to strike at the main point—it was spoken to by only the plaintiff and the sepoy for the plaintiff's side, and he could not rely altogether on that of the former as to the occurrences when his horse was killed and his own life placed in jeopardy. The other witnesses were present in all calmness, and he felt he was not justified in deciding for the plaintiff, and so his decision was for the plaintiff—each party to pay his own costs. He was sorry for the loss of the plaintiff and sympathized with him; but if he were to say he believed his case, that would mean that he did not believe other three. The evidence was very strong for the defence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"NATIVE OPINION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A letter, signed "A Hater of Humbug," in your impression of to-day, caused me to search for the article referred to as having appeared in "Native Opinion" on Municipal matters, and I regret to say I sought in vain for it among your extracts, which, I am confident, is an oversight. I will say, however, that notwithstanding the high sounding titles of the individuals named in "Hater of Humbug's" letter, Mr. Currey and the few other able and industrious members of the committee will, I have very little doubt, learn to appreciate the talents of the native gentlemen associated with them, before the proceedings terminate. As for Mr. Connon, he is ever on the side of justice, if not always with the strong! The Draft Act may not be the less lucid for Mr. Connon and the Vukeel's touches, nor the Finance Committee the worse of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's opinions and experience of Bombay requirements—although some members may consider his talents provokingly brilliant. Pray, therefore, as you published "A Hater of Humbug's" letter, let us have the article which called it forth, out of FAIR PLAY.

[We comply with the request, and from this extract our correspondent will be able to judge for himself of the animus of the article referred to:—

"For ourselves, we begin to have a glimmer of hope from what has taken place at the last meeting of the Justices. To an unconcerned spectator the resolutions which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee succeeded in carrying, despite the manœuvre of the Chairman, may appear not much in themselves, but to us it is only the beginning of the end, and now that a good man and true has succeeded in getting in the thin end of the wedge in the bloated mass of Municipal stolidity, we would fain hope that his colleagues in the Bench, we mean those of his way of thinking, will rally round him in the furtherance of the good cause. Mr. Nowrojee's resolutions will prove a turning point in the history of our Municipality—for, if honestly carried out, they will be the means of checking the present waste of Municipal expenditure—and the presence on the Committee of such men as Mr John Connon, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik is to us a sufficient guarantee of the efficiency with which the task will be performed. Mr. Crawford has succeeded in getting on to the Committee a nominee of his own, Mr. Ormiston—and we certainly do not grudge him this concession;—but seeing that the poor doomed shareholders of the Elphinstone Land Company have not yet got anything like a decent return for their money—and seeing that their stock, laid in at Rs. 3,000 or thereabout, now hardly realizes Rs. 800—we think Mr Ormiston will be well advised if he superintends the manners and morals of his contractors and subordinates rather than waste his energies in unravelling the tangled web of the Municipality."]

THE KURRACHEE MAIL SERVICE.

The "Sindian" (Kurrachee,) of the 5th instant publishes the following:—

From F. R. Hogg, Esq., Officiating Post Master General Bombay, to the Commissioner in Sind.

Post Master General's Office, 25th August 1868.

Sir,—In reference to your communication No. 1,009, of 12th instant, I beg to remark as follows:—When the new contract came in force there was a general impression that the P. and O. would run their steamers close to time, and Sunday evening having been fixed for the arrival at Bombay of the Overland Mails, Monday at noon was considered the most convenient day and hour for the departure from Bombay of the Kurrachee steamer.

The experience of one monsoon has proved that the P. and O. steamers will, in the monsoon season, always reach Bombay considerably before contract time, and I have, therefore, for some time past, been in communication with the British India Steam Navigation Company, and will, I think, be able to arrange for the departure of Kurrachee steamers from Bombay, during June, July, and August of future years, on Saturday evenings.

I strongly recommend you to give up all idea of the land route between Kurrachee and Bombay for the Overland Mail during the monsoon. Not only does the train from Bombay to Ahmedabad occupy two whole days, waiting a whole night at Surat, but the line between Ahmedabad and Hydrabad is in many places so liable to inundation that no dependence can be placed on it, and delays and injury to the mails would be the only result of its utilization.

The interests of Kurrachee will, I think, best be met by the steamers leaving Bombay at noon on Mondays during the fair season, as at present, and on Saturday evenings in the monsoon, and this I will try to arrange.—I have the honour, &c.

(Sd.) Fred. R. Hogg,
Offg. Post Master General.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 20th August.

CARNATIC RECEIVER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved for leave to introduce a Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawab of the Carnatic. He said that the object of the Bill was to revive certain powers in the Receiver, whose office had been created by a repealed Act (No. XXX. of 1858). That Act had two objects,—one to appoint a Receiver of the Carnatic property, the other, to provide for the investigation of claims against the late Nawab's estate. The latter object had been attained, all *bona fide* claimants having been satisfied; and it was believed also, both in Madras and Calcutta, that all the outstanding estate had long since been got in by the Receiver. Quite recently, however, valuable assets had been discovered, both in the district of Madras and in the Nizam's territories; and hence it became necessary to revive certain powers in the Receiver to enable him to recover those assets.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till the 27th Aug. 1868.

The Council met again at Simla on the 27th August.

EMIGRATION OF COOLIES' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey introduced the Bill to amened the law relating to the emigration of Native labourers, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three weeks. He said that the Bill had been prepared at the request of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and that its object was to make four small amendments of the law which had been found desirable. He need not repeat his remarks when he had obtained leave to introduce the Bill. He would, however, supply one omission which he had then made. The Governor General in Council was empowered to prohibit in certain specified cases the emigration of coolies. To these cases, the Bill proposed to add that of a dangerous outbreak of infectious disease in the place to which emigration was permitted. The necessity for this addition had lately been shown—a deadly epidemic of fever having broken out at Mauritius, and the Madras Government having accordingly assumed the responsibility of stopping emigration to that colony. The course which that Government had taken in the matter was subsequently approved both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. But its action was *ultra vires*, and the present Bill, if it became law, would expressly authorize the Local Governments to stop emigration in any such case of emergency.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CARNATIC RECEIVER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The Bill was urgently required in Madras, and the suspension was necessary, as the Bill had not been in Hon'ble Members' hands for the period prescribed by the Rules.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then introduced the Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one week. He had already described the nature of the Bill, and explained the need of enacting it. The Bill was in substance a revival, of some sections of an old Act, and if it had been in form a revival, he would have asked the Council to pass it at once. But in the sections 1 to 7 of Act XXX. of 1858, the substance of which was incorporated in the present Bill, reference was made to the abolished Supreme Court at Madras as existing, to the distinction, obsolete in India, between law and equity, and to the institution of suits as mentioned in a part of that Act which was wholly obsolete and had been repealed. Under these circumstances, he proposed to take the usual course of referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REGULATIONS (MAUZA KHERIA) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey introduced the Bill to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general regulations, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one week. He said that the object of the Bill, which had been prepared at the request of the Local Government, was simply to annex the Mauza Kheria to the Agra District, and to extend to the Mauza all Acts and Regulations now in force in that District. The proposed Act would take effect retrospectively from the 26th of July 1866, when the Mauza was transferred to the British Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of Native labours—the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine, Cockerell, and the Mover.

On the Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawab of Carnatic—the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the Mover.

On the Bill to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general regulations—the Hon'ble Mr. Maine and the Mover.

The Council adjourned till the 3rd September 1868.

THE POWDER BAGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS ATHENÆUM AND DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The question of the powder bags alleged to have been missing at the attack on the gates of Magdala, having become the subject of discussion, in the public journals of Madras I think you may be interested in receiving a simple statement of the facts as they actually occurred, from one who is intimately acquainted with Cornet Dalrymple, with the part which he took on that occasion, and who can vouch for the authenticity of what follows:—

Cornet Dalrymple was ordered to proceed from Senafe to the Head Quarters of the Commander-in-Chief with what was termed the Light Field Park, consisting of twenty-five mule loads of engineering material and munitions, which were not selected by Cornet Dalrymple but by Captain Goodfellow, the senior engineer officer with the Commander-in-Chief. Powder bags did not form part of the material in question. They were made afterwards by order of the Commander-in-Chief on the Delanta Plain by part of the 10th Company of the Royal Engineers and under the superintendence of their commanding officer, Major Pritchard, R.E., who did not deliver them to Cornet Dalrymple but kept them in his own possession.

On the afternoon preceding the assault of Magdala Cornet Dalrymple received an order to give two barrels of gunpowder to Major Pritchard, R.E., which order he immediately obeyed and there his connection with the transaction terminated.

August 29th, 1868. F. A. C. T.

II.

Sir,—I have not quite done with your correspondent "F.A.C.T." He tells us that Cornet Dalrymple was ordered when at Senafe, to join the Head Quarters of Sir Robert Napier with twenty-five mule loads of engineering material and munitions, which were selected by Captain Goodfellow, the senior officer of engineers with the Commander-in-Chief. "Powder bags did not form part of the material in question." I assume there is no reservation in the statement of "F.A.C.T.," and that he also means to imply that the powder bags did not form part of the "munitions" also. But this by the way. Personally, I attach about as much importance to the assertion that Captain Goodfellow gave no especial orders regarding the bringing up of powder bags with the light field park as I would to a statement that Cornet Dalrymple had appeared on the parade of H. M.'s 19th Hussars without his horse. As regards the authenticity of "F.A.C.T.'s" information allow me to say that I have heard from one who was on the spot, when Cornet Dalrymple left Zoulla that a pair of powder bags had been prepared for blowing open the gates of Magdala, and were intended to be sent with the light field park in Cornet Dalrymple's charge.

As my informant did not himself personally load the cornet's mules, he is not entirely prepared to swear that Cornet Dalrymple took the powder bags away with him; but he is prepared to swear that he saw them on the day previous to the Cornet's departure, when there was every intention of sending them with the light Field Park. It would be instructive to know what directions, Captain Goodfellow, the senior engineer officer with the Commander-in-Chief, gave to Cornet Dalrymple. These directions "F.A.C.T." informs us did not include the bringing up of powder bags; a circumstance in every way inexplicable, considering it was quite on the cards that the articles might have been wanted at any moment between Senafe and Magdala. But, sir, here is the question, if powder bags had been prepared beforehand and sent to Senafe with the light Field Park, would not an officer, trained to this particular duty, have taken them on, especial orders to that effect notwithstanding being wanting? The generality of people will, I think, agree with me in saying that he would.

The result of not doing so (assuming the possibility of the act) is related by your correspondent "F.A.C.T." On the Delanta plain at the last moment, after hundreds of miles of arduous marching, Major Pritchard, R.E., is directed to make up, with what materials he can on emergency, procure, the powder bags, which a careful forethought had months before provided for the supreme crisis.

No doubt, as "F.A.C.T." remarks, the duty of taking the light Field Park from Senafe to the front did not "demand a great amount of scientific knowledge." Still, I assert it did demand a small modicum of professional training, and for want of this, a mistake occurred which might have resulted disastrously. The eight years' experience of the cornet does not, on the whole, seem to have made up for the lack of this very small quantity of scientific knowledge. To do him justice, however, I must say, I have never heard that he pretended to anything of the kind.

As regards your correspondent "F.A.C.T.," this affair of the powder bags seems to weigh as heavily, on his mental digestion, as the blanket did on the stomach of the historical boa constructor at the "Zoo." Inch by inch, he disgorges his knowledge. Would that in the interests of the public, I could administer to him such an epistolary emetic, as would relieve him of his oppressive burden, and put us in possession of all the causes, which prevented the powder bags being forthcoming at Magdala when required.

NEMO.

LORD NAPIER'S DEFENCE OF HIS CONDUCT TOWARDS THEODORE.

We are enabled to publish a *verbatim* report—much fuller than those which appeared in the London papers — of the interesting speech Lord Napier of Magdala delivered at Welshpool on the 8th August, in replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the Mayor.

Lord Napier, who was received with hearty cheering, said: Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for the very cordial and kind way in which you have accepted the toast which the President has so kindly and flatteringly given you. It is not for me to comment upon the terms in which he has been pleased to mention me. As regards the army which I had the honour to command, I am extremely gratified and grateful for the way in which they have been mentioned. I can assure you no army ever went forth more earnestly desirous to fulfil the commands of their country (cheers). And when I speak of the army, I speak of the whole force engaged—the soldiers, the sailors, the mercantile marine, and the gallant remnant of the Indian navy, which I see represented here this evening. The whole force formed one army, and the whole force was animated by one spirit (hear, hear, and cheers). Our duty and our aim were to release our countrymen and to vindicate the honour of England, at the smallest possible expense of suffering to the country which we entered (cheers). The task of effecting that was not always quite easy. The border which separates the country that we travelled through from the country adjacent to it was a disturbed one, such as was the border which once separated England from Wales. Some hundreds of years ago, one did not travel so pleasantly from London to Wales, passing through beautiful cornfields and amongst smiling peasants and their families. As to the border country in Abyssinia that we had to travel through, I cannot better describe the state of society there than by telling you of a circumstance which happened to me. There came to my camp an African, rather scantily dressed I must say, but he had three or four ostrich feathers on his head. He said, "I am a warrior, and a very brave man I can assure you, and therefore you ought to give me something" (laughter). I rather demurred to that, but I listened to what he had to say. At last he said "I go down in the country of the Gallas"—they are the inhabitants of the plains, Mahometans or Pagans—"and the first Galla I meet that looks a competent sort of fellow, I challenge him to fight, and kill him, and bring back something to show that I have killed him. I have done that three times, and I mean to do it every month (laughter). So I think you ought to give me a piece of cloth." I thought he wanted it much, so I gave him the piece of cloth (laughter). That is the style of thing which goes on upon that border. I do not think it penetrates far into Abyssinia, because the better classes are much more civilised. But such is the border through which we had to pass, and therefore we had to meet some to whom we had to give a little rough treatment partly on our return. But on the whole I do not think an army ever passed though a country inflicting so little inconvenience, or conferring more benefit than we conferred on the country we had to pass throught (cheers). The object I had in view, and the manner in which I intended to effect that object, I imparted to none except my own military secretary and my political secretary; but now I may say that my purpose was to receive no negotiations from Theodore and to meet all advances from him with a simple demand for the prisoners, and for them one and all, and for everything belonging to them, and to advance upon him whether I received the prisoners or not. If I had received them I determined to have no negotiations, but simply to take the prisoners, and then advance upon him and take himself (hear, hear, and cheers). I considered that the honour of England required that that man should come from his place (hear, hear, and cheers). No word nor any act was authorised by me which could or would lead to any departure from that resolution in the smallest degree ("hear, hear," and cheers). You have read the story of how Magdala was approached, how we were attacked, and how our enemy was defeated. The result of that defeat was the complete demoralisation, the complete cowing, of Theodore's army (hear, hear). Theodore's courage failed. I believe his nerves were shattered by debauchery and drinking, so that at some times he had paroxysms of great excitement, at others paroxisms of great depression, and that in a paroxysm of depression, after seeing that his soldiers could not stand against our superior discipline and superior weapons, he sent back the whole of the prisoners except three or four for whom I was not responsible and who were his own servants—one alone excepted, Mrs. Flad—but those had been dismissed, and were coming. No negotiation was sanctioned by me. It has been said in some places that Theodore was deceived—(hear, hear)—and I am glad to be able to take this public opportunity of saying that nothing whatever was authorised by me which was intended to deceive him or to lead him to believe in the slightest degree that I would accept one jot less than the terms which I first demanded (cheers). The first person who was sent to me from Theodore was Lieutenant Prideaux. Theodore, as you may have read, said, "Yesterday, I thought myself the strongest man in the world; to-day, I know there are stronger than I; I want peace." I wrote to him to say, "Surrender to the Queen of England; restore all the prisoners, and you and your family shall be honourably treated" (cheers). My object was to say no word which would exasperate him or make him desperate, but to give him no ground for supposing I would take less than what I had demanded (hear, hear, and cheers). Lieutenant Prideaux returned with my letter. The perusal of it made Theodore excessively angry; and he sent back my letter, together with a rambling letter from himself to me. On receiving this, the situation was very painful; but I felt that the honour of England stood before all (cheers). I sent Lieutenant Prideaux back again to say that no terms would be accepted but those which I had at first demanded. On his return, he met the greater number of the prisoners. They had been released, and were coming to me, and he returned with them. By night all the prisoners for whom we were officially responsible were in my camp (hear, hear). I think it may be accepted as a mathematical fact that, if I sent Lieutenant Prideaux back to almost certain death—and I will say for the young man that he behaved gallantly—(cheers)—for, though he felt that his fate was imminent, and no man could take such a feeling with indifference, not one word did he utter to deprecate the sentence which I pronounced—if I sent Lieutenant Prideaux back apparently to the probable chance of death by the hands of the tyrant when I had nobody, is it likely that, when I had everybody for whom I was responsible, I should authorise the slightest departure from my original terms? (Cheers, and "No, no.") I think that is a mathematical proposition which answers itself. Whatever Theodore may have conceived in his own mind, whatever his servants may have persuaded him, or whatever any others interested in his being deceived may have said to him, it is perfectly clear that a British general could not under those circumstances authorise anything but the original terms which he put forth (cheers). After the advance upon Magdala, during the time which Theodore's army took to surrender their weapons, there was an interval of three hours. If Theodore had during any part of those three hours hung out the smallest flag to show his submission, he would have been received to mercy (hear, hear, and cheers). But my opinion is that he never could believe that we should show mercy, as he had never shown it himself (hear, hear). The Abyssinian prisoners whom we took up and carried to our hospitals, when they found we were not going to slaughter them or mutilate them, said, "Why, this must be the generosity of angels. Is it possible that you are going to bind up our wounds? We fought against you." They could not believe it possible, and I believe the rooted opinion of Theodore's mind was that mercy was not possible from us. He attempted to make his escape; but the hills surrounding Magdala were filled with our allies—men who had become his enemies from his cruelty and oppression towards them. Escape was impossible; he returned and died by his own hand (hear, hear). Something has been said about the sufferings of the people who left Magdala at that time. The fortress was not an Abyssinian one; it belonged originally to the Mahometan Gallas; it stood outside Abyssinian territory, and was surrounded by Mahometan people. Had I left the fortress in their hands, with its arm and implements, it would have become a weapon to use against Christian Abyssinia. I offered it to the only chief who could hold it, who appeared likely to hold it, but he said he could not hold it, he was not strong enough, for it would take all his army to hold it. Therefore I did all I could to render it harmless. I burned the fortress, destroyed all the weapons, and blew up the guns. There were about 30,000 persons of all classes and kinds in that colony, as I may call it. They were surrounded by bitter enemies. Many of them had been on plundering excursions. There was no reason to love them: there was every reason for the people of the country to hate them. I did my best to protect them. I placed guards on each side of the valley in which they had to travel. Every man was allowed to take all that belonged to him, and I believe they took a good deal more than belonged to him, and I believe they took a good deal more than belonged them (laughter). They were allowed to have their mules, and many were supplied with mules that had belonged to Theodore, and cavalry patrols escorted them till they were safe. It is possible that some may have suffered from marching through a barren and difficult country. It was almost impossible to protect every man, but the mass were protected, and I can say that, so far as I saw them, there was not any great suffering amongst them. Of course such an exodus must have produced some suffering and inconvenience, but upon the whole I believe they were heartily glad to escape from Theodore's yoke, and to return to a more peaceful existence (hear, hear, and cheers). I am sure what I am now going to say will be accepted by you as being creditable to a British soldier. Amongst the old people leaving the fortress of Magdala was a leprous old woman who could hardly crawl. A soldier of the 33rd took her upon his shoulders and carried her down to the foot of the hill (cheers). On another occasion an old woman, who had been abandoned by her friends, was crying by the side of the road. I spoke to an Indian soldier, and told him to take care of her. He went back, got a mule, put her on it, and brought her eight or ten miles safely into camp, and delivered her to me. Wherever we were obliged to leave those who were sick we put them into the churches and left them under charge of the priests. Where there were people who could not move onward we left food for their support; we did that on three or four occasions (hear, hear). We did everything we possibly could to relieve suffering. Some of it perhaps we could not relieve, but we did our best (cheers). We endeavoured, to maintain the character of British soldiers (hear hear, and cheers). I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the high character of the British soldier. I have heard a gentleman here speak of the improvement of the British sailor; and I can cordially say the same for the British soldier. The British soldier of to-day is a very different man from the British soldier of fifty years ago (hear, hear). The best proof of it, I think, is the fact I have recorded, and which has been borne testimony to by many others, viz., that our camp was filled day and night with men, women, and children, and no instance was brought to my knowledge of insult or injury to any of them (cheers). With regard to the poor Queen of Theodore, it has been mentioned in a recent publication that she was insulted by soldiers. I can only say that I entered Magdala immediately after the first party of troops, and this poor Queen and her son were brought to me. I made them over to the care of Mr. Rassam, who took them to his house. If by accident any temporary affront was offered to her—which I do not know and do not believe—(hear, hear)—it is a thing which might happen in the confusion of taking the place; but from first to last very respectful attention was paid to her. Every effort was made to promote her comfort and to soothe her in her sickness. My own surgeon attended her two or three times a day; she was supplied with clothes, covering, and food; my servants attended constantly to make any delicacies for her; she was attended with the greatest possible care and she was followed to her grave—at least as far as it was proper for us to go—by a party of British soldiers, who did her all the honours that military men could confer (cheers). It is impossible that an officer in command could have been better supported than I was by all the officers and men under me. The generals in comand and my most excellent staff where admirably assisted by the royal navy and the mercantile marine. I believe one of the first officers who aided us in the reconnoissance was an officer of the late Indian navy which we remember with regret. I am quite sure all the members of the expedition will receive with gratitude and pleasure the account of the hearty welcome coming from your warm Welsh hearts. I shall have great pleasure in informing them of the honour which you have done us (cheers). I believe that the Government decided upon the wisest thing in determining not to retain any part of Abyssinia, but to leave it as speedily as possible (cheers). There is much to be said in favour of the people. The better class are kindly people at heart. There is much Christianity amongst them. They are very interesting to us as a Christian nation, for they are isolated and in danger of being absorbed by Mahometanism. In fact, they are shut in by a belt of such inhospitable mountains that it is impossible civilisation could be supported by them. None but savages could or do inhabit this belt which shuts in our Christian brethren in Abyssinia; and I felt certain, after seeing a little of the country, that we could not remain or assist them. Providence has its own ends in view, and will, no doubt, take care of Abyssinia. The Almighty will deal with that country as he thinks best (cheers). I feel sure we should not do any good by retaining any part of the country or by remaining in it, because our interference with them would disarrange the whole constitution of their society. Their feudal chiefs, their petty chiefs, their rulers, and their princes, are all an integral part of their society, and we must either support them or put them down; and we could not meddle with them without doing more harm than good. I think, therefore, that the Government of this country did the very best and most humane thing in leaving them, and trusting Providence to take of them in its own good time. Gentlemen, I thank you once more for your kind welcome (prolonged cheering.)

The "Times" of August 10 gave the following account of Lord Napier's reception in Wales:—

Lord Napier left London on Saturday morning for the residence of his father-in-law, General Scott, of Frelydenhall, near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, and there was a public reception of the hero of Magdala at Shrewsbury and Welshpool, at which latter place his Lordship was entertained at a public dinner. Lord Napier, with Lady Napier, travelled by the ordinary train, to which a State saloon carriage was attached, due at Shrewsbury at 1-30. The corporation of Shrewsbury having resolved to give his Lordship a cordial reception, the town council of that place, on Friday, adopted an address for presentation on his Lordship's arrival, and hasty arrangements were made for the accommodation of ladies on the platform. The Mayor (Mr. J. Bratton), with the past mayors in their scarlet robes, Messrs. E. Hughes, T. Southern, J. T. Nightingale, J. Hazeldine, E. Haycock, and many members of the Council, received the distinguished visitor at Shrewsbury station, the band playing "See the Conquering Hero," and the assembled crowd cheering the hero most heartily. A detachment of the Shropshire Artillery, under the command of Major Field, formed a guard of honour. On Lord Napier alighting from the carriage,

The Mayor of Shrewsbury addressed a few words to his Lordship, expressing the wish of the Corporation to present to him an address of congratulation.

The Town Clerk (Mr. Peel) then read the address, which congratulated his Lordship as the chief of the gallant Abyssinian army, in having so successfully carried out the Expedition, overcoming great difficulties by his military genius. The address also expressed gratitude to the Government, and concluded by wishing him long life and health to sustain the honours which the Queen had been pleased to bestow upon him.

Lord Napier, having received the address from the Mayor, thanked the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses for the truly English welcome which they had given him. If it was gratifying to them to express an interest in regard to the Abyssinian Expedition, it must be most gratifying to him, as to every member of the force, to receive those kind expressions of hearty welcome. He felt an additional interest in that welcome in that it came from a town so ancient and renowned as that of Shrewsbury. Besides the historical associations connected with Shrewsbury, they had also brought to their minds recollections of their great dramatist. But if he were to talk for "a good hour by Shrewsbury clock," he should not be able to do justice to the historical associations connected with that ancient town; nor could he do more than thank them, as he did from his heart, for the hearty and cordial welcome which they had accorded to him.

On the invitation of the Mayor his Lordship then took refreshment, the corporation on this occasion using the valuable plate which at various times had been presented to them. The train conveying his Lordship to Welshpool left Shrewsbury about half-past 2 o'clock, and arrived at the latter place at 3-15. Here a detachment of the Montgomeryshire Rifles received his Lordship at the station, and his arrival was announced by a salvo of artillery.

The Mayor and Corporation of Welshpool were in attendance at the station, and on Lord Napier descending from the train his worship, addressed a few brief words of congratulation to his Lordship, welcoming him to Wales.

Lord Napier said—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Corporation of Welshpool,—I cannot tell you how gratified I feel at the kind welcome which you have given me. I need not say that this neighbourhood being the residence of my wife is full of pleasant recollections; and I myself visited the place years ago. Moreover, I claim to be in some sort myself a Welshman (loud cheers), and therefore I claim some kindred to the people of Welshpool.

A procession was then formed, and Lord and Lady Napier, with the Countess of Powis, drove to Powis Castle, the seat of Earl Powis, where they were received by the noble Earl.

At 6 o'clock the public dinner to Lord Napier was held. The chair was taken by the Mayor of Welshpool, Mr. E. T. D. Harrison, and there were present Earl Powis, General Percy E. Herbert, M.P., Mr. Jasper More, M.P., Mr. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P., Hon. Charles Hanbury-Tracy, M.P., Commodore Jenkins, Captain Crewe Read, R.N., General Scott, &c.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given,

The Chairman gave the toast of the evening, "Lord Napier of Magdala and the Gallant Men who accompanied him in the Abyssinian Campaign."

The toast was drunk with three times three and the greatest enthusiasm.

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THE APPOINTMENT OF LORD MAYO.

(*Spectator, Aug 8.*)

WE do not see much to cavil at in the appointment of Mr. Ducane to the Governorship of Tasmania, or that of Sir James Fergusson to South Australia. The Scotch baronet has not done much as Under-Secretary for India, and his enemies call the Member for North Essex a "Brummagem Disraeli;" but they have both made a kind of mark in Parliament, both have had some official training, both are as qualified to preside over the Cabinets of ordinary free colonies as any Governors the colonists are likely to obtain, and both are men of character. Those who object scarcely know, we fear, how bad some of these colonial appointments have now and then been, what stupid men, and lazy men, and dishonest men Her Majesty's subjects have occasionally been called upon to respect as her representatives. Mr. Ducane will not be intoxicated half his time, as the colonists say of one Governor; nor will Sir James Fergusson try to make an illicit purse for himself, as another was suspected of doing; nor will either of them be as absolutely inaccessible to reason as many a fine old soldier rewarded for doing the work he understood by permission to do work he knew nothing about. Such appointments are perhaps a little hard on the service, which sees itself despoiled of two greatly desired prizes; but it is quite a moot point whether the Colonial Service ought to be made a close profession; and if outsiders are admitted at all, second-chop statesmen are preferable candidates to Court favourites, worn-out Generals, or broken-down members of the higher aristocracy. They at least understand what free government means, can believe that an opposition is not worthy of death because it opposes, and have learnt to tolerate and use energetic criticism. We should not wonder at all if Mr. Ducane became very popular in Hobarton, or if Sir James Fergusson left Adelaide with a reputation for financial ability; and even if they fail it is not fair to accuse the Ministry of recklessness because they think average Under-Secretaries will make rather more than average representatives of the Crown in colonies governed by the people themselves. It would be well for the Colonies if men with a chance in English political life sought such appointments more eagerly than they do.

The selection of Lord Mayo for the Viceroyalty of India, so strongly affirmed by the Tory journals, is a very different matter, and if it has really been made, indicates a culpable carelessness of the highest interests of the Empire. There does not exist, there never has existed in any country or at any time, a subordinate appointment in which ability was so essential, incompetence likely to be so disastrous, as the Indian Viceroyalty. The holder of that office is Emperor over one clear fifth of the human race, directly controls the fifth Treasury in the world, must act every day as Premier Captain-General, supreme legislator, and grand referendary for a continent peopled by two hundred millions of men. There is not a day in which he is not called upon to issue some order, sanction some law, initiate some reform which may directly affect the happiness, the prejudices, or the material interests of a population as great as that of Italy or Spain. From upwards of a hundred separate provinces, from a score of kingdoms, from eight enormous satrapies there flows up incessantly a stream of demands, suggestions, complaints, and menaces, military, administrative, financial, and personal, three-fourths of them important, one-half urgent, and all requiring the personal, often the instant decision of the Viceroy himself, who must act, even though he knows that a blunder may involve a war, an insurrection, or a provincial famine. As Head of the Administration the Viceroy has to perform all the functions of the British War Office, to command, yet not affront the chief of an army of 300,000 men, who owes a direct obedience also to an independent authority seven thousand miles away. As Chief Foreign Secretary he has the diplomacy of some twenty Courts to direct, to manage all our relations with Central Asia, to keep an eye on Teheran, and not be quite ignorant of any movement in China, Malaya, or the Archipelago. As Governor-General he has the direct administration of the five or six kingdoms known as Chief Commissionerships, must sanction everything, however minute, and in all important cases assume the initiative. As President of a Federation of great States he has to perform all the duties which fall to the President of the United States, and most of the functions now devolving upon Congress; to restrain and animate and supplement eight Governors, two of whom have direct communication with the mother country; to supervise their legislation, to baffle their demands for expenditure, to see that their neglect causes no catastrophe, to provide that their fondness for popularity does not make administration impossible. At this very moment it is in contemplation to turn the whole theory of the Empire upside down, to make the Presidencies contribute their surplus to the Empire, instead of the Empire granting its surplus to the Presidencies. At this very moment it is imperative that the organization of the native forces should be thoroughly remodelled. At this very moment disputes are pending with the Mahratta States which may bring armies into the field; there is a project almost natured for making India a Naval power; there is a scheme for dividing all railways into "commercial" and "political," a scheme involving principles that would tax the intellect of the late Sir Robert Peel, military considerations over which Lord Napier of Magdala would ponder for weeks, and the creation of new departments vast enough to have alarmed Lord Dalhousie, who once organized a kingdom by a decree in the *Gazette*. Upon every one of these things the governing voice is that of the Viceroy, and even these things are not those which most try his competence and his audacity. In these things he has assistance, he has counsellors, he has time; but there are duties and responsibilities which devolve, and must devolve, upon himself alone, in which he is and must be Czar, Cæsar, Earthly Providence, anything which will express power and responsibility equally unlimited. To-day a telegram announces that the Mohammedans of Oude are attacking the temple of Hunooman, that unless troops march a religious war is certain, that if they march the province may rise in insurrection; "Answer, for God's sake, before sundown." To-morrow a bulletin comes in announcing that a great embankment which protects the salt-factories has burst; that a county is desolated; "May the Prefect promise support ?"—support involving the alternatives of an empty treasury or a massacre. Next day an urgent message demands a million and a half for the Bank of Bombay under penalty of bankruptcy, and the reply must be flashed back before the Bank opens on the following morning. All that a Premier, a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a President have to do in times of emergency the Viceroy has to do every day, and many another thing besides; for in that *cloacina gentium* India each race and creed is opposed to every other, and every man among two thousand administrators looks to the Viceroy for an ultimate decision on his personal claims. No man, as Mr. Bright once said, can do all a perfect Viceroy ought to do, and none but one of exceptional ability and decision of character can avoid doing mischief. A constitutional Premier may rely on his colleagues, a French Cæsar can surround himself with secret advisers, even a Czar's incompetence can be kept hidden by his staff; but partly from tradition, partly from system, partly from the excessive jealousy of the outsiders, the Viceroy of India must do his own work. If he devolves it, the charge is repeated and exaggerated by a hundred pens, and instantly, in a week, every fibre of the Administration becomes flaccid, every officer ceases to display an energy which the only eye he cares about will not perceive, every Prefect begins to act as if he were an independent sovereign.

We have no wish whatever to be unjust to Lord Mayo, or to deny the few facts that can be pleaded in favour of his selection for the greatest appointment in the gift of the British Crown. We do not deny that he is accessible to reason, for he certainly accepted the policy of "levelling up," and surrendered it the moment his colleagues told him it would not do. We do not assert that his wearisome oratory is any drawback, for a Viceroy has seldom to speak, and when he speaks the value of his utterance does not depend on the beauty or even the lucidity of his sentences. We acknowledge that Ireland in many respects resembles India, that a long intercourse with Fenians is not bad training for an Asiatic ruler, and that Lord Mayo may as Secretary for Ireland has displayed powers of which the public is entirely unaware. But we would ask his own party whether he has ever shown the capacity for first-class office, whether they would accept him as a leader, whether they would not wonder a little if he were appointed Secretary for War, or Foreign Secretary, or Home Secretary, or Secretary for India, all of which offices, with that of President besides, and the prerogative of peace and war heaped upon all, are combined in the person of the Viceroy, who has to fill them without a parliament, amid a population infinitely less submissive, and aided by persons of whose character, history, and capacity he can at first know nothing. Imagine the whole patronage of Great Britain in Lord Mayo's hands! yet that patronage is of infinitely less importance to the people than the patronage of India is to her population. A feeble Secretary here may shake a Ministry, a feeble judge may double the work of the Bar, an unorthodox Bishop may create a schism, a courtier Colonel may ruin a regiment; but in India a feeble Chief Commissioner may desolate a province, a bad Commandant may foster an *emeute* into insurrection, a stupid diplomatist may involve us in the expense, if not the bloodshed, of a great civil war. Yet the distribution of patronage is one of the smallest powers the Government is about to entrust to a man on whom after sixteen years of public life his own party would not bestow a substantive appointment at home. It is hard to believe that Mr. Disraeli has chosen Lord Mayo as the fittest man at his disposal; harder to believe that he feels compelled to award him the one grand prize within his gift; hardest of all to avoid suspecting that India has been sacrificed in order that Mr. Disraeli should be easily relieved of a political burden. We do not wish to see the great Satrapies of the Empire vacated with every change of Ministry; but if Lord Mayo sails in November for Calcutta the Liberal Ministry will in December be justified in ordering his recall.

THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.—The following letter, addressed to the editor, appeared in the "Times" of Aug 10th:—"Sir,—Your remarks on Mr. Kinglake's 'Invasion of the Crimea,' in the Times of to-day induce me to place on record a fact in regard to the non-pursuit at the Alma, which at the time appeared inexplicable to one who was merely a regimental officer, and which I have not since, and probably never, shall understand. At the termination of the battle Maude's troop of Horse Artillery halted about 300 yards in advance of the left front of our army, having the 11th Hussars, I think, in line immediately to its left rear. While Maude had ridden away for a few minutes—I believe for orders—I observed the Russian cavalry in column, about half a mile off passing across our front obliquely from left to right. I instantly put the Horse Artillery in motion intending to advance rapidly and open fire when pretty close, knowing that our cavalry would of course protect me, and I was under the impression they would follow up the attack and pursue. I feel convinced they would have done so had the opportunity not been lost. I had, however, scarcely moved when a staff officer gallopped up to me, shouting 'Halt! halt.' I asked by whose orders as he wheeled about and rode away as rapidly as he came. He replied, 'The orders are to cease firing.' Of course I halted, but wondered why amazingly. Who he was I never knew. I doubt extremely that Lord Raglan would have ordered me to halt had he known the exact circumstances at the moment, but he was probably more than a mile away at that period of not five minutes. Had we cut up that cavalry, it is more than probable the Russian Army would not have bivouacked on the Katcha.—Yours obedient, J. D. SHAKESPEAR, then Second Captain of I Troop, Royal Horse Artillery."

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Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.						Age.
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in 1858, 1859, 1860— £ 76,000
„ „ 1861, 1862, 1863— £117,000
„ „ 1864, 1865, 1866— £171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

VICE-PATRONS.

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G.
Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B.
General Sir John H. Burgoyne, Bt., G.C.B.
General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., R.A.
Major General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.
Lieut.-General William Frederick Forster, K.H.

Chairman of Directors.
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.

COLONIAL BRANCH.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, Sydney.
CANADA.—Montreal.
INDIA.—Bombay.

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BRANCH.

Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
Medical Referee.—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Secretary in India—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India, with or without participation in profits.

Annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birth-day.	Civil. Premium.						Age next Birth-day.	Military. Premium.					
	Annual.			Half-yearly.				Annual.			Half-yearly.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
20	30	7	4	15	3	8	20	34	0	8	17	0	0
30	35	10	8	17	13	4	30	39	14	0	19	15	8
40	44	12	0	22	6	0	40	47	15	4	23	15	4
50	59	8	0	29	12	0	50	61	14	0	30	15	0
60	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	42	4	0	60	83	10	8	43	5	4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :— per Rupee

On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
„	demand	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 3/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.......... BOMBAY..........
MADRAS.......... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE..........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8	„
3	do.	1/11 1/16	„
2	do.	1/11	„
1	do.	1/10 15/16	„
On demand		1/10 7/8	„
On Scotland		1/10 7/8	„

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent,
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummun Street. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable [illegible] having been received of its valuable nat[illegible] a specific and alternative. It renders the co[illegible] and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.

TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.

Opposite Custom House.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,

Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED SEPT. 5.

	Rs.	
Hooker's Synopsis Filicum, a Compendium of all known Ferns	21	0
Hydraulic Experiments at Lowell, Mass	39	8
Max Muller's Stratifications of Language	1	12
Knight's Half Hours with the Best Letter Writers	7	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide. *August. Cloth*	2	12
Cavendish, On Whist	2	12
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads	6	12
Carlyle's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Russell's Charles Oldfield	1	8
Turf Frauds	0	12
Watts, On the Mind	2	12
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy	6	8
Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic	3	0
———— Arithmetic and Algebra	7	8
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	1	12
———— Mother	1	12
Thompson's Hand Book to the Flower Garden	5	12
Todhunter's Elements of Euclid	2	8
George Geith of Fen Court	1	8
Beazley's Druggist's Receipt Book	4	8
Stevens On Stowage of Ships and their Cargoes	15	0
Smith's Manual of Common Law	7	12
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence	3	4
Garrod's Materia Medica	7	12
Tomes' Dental Surgery	7	12
Forbes' Oriental Penmanship	6	0
Braddon's Henry Dunbar. *Parlour edn*	2	8
Griffith Gaunt. *Cheap edn*	1	8
Mildred's Wedding	1	8
Albert Smith's Comic Tales	1	8
Belle of the Family; by Mrs. Grey	1	8
The Glenmutchkin Railway	0	12
£200 Reward, and other Tales	0	12
Land at Last; by Edmund Yates	4	8
Cerise; by Whyte Melville	4	8
Acton's Cookery	4	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new first-class Boat Shaped English-built Open Carriage, on C. Springs, with Lamps and Pole, by Laurie and Marner, London.

A nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, with Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

5 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

Also,

A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also a property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Peat, of London, in a case.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

2 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 9th September 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux „ Do. „ 18 0 „
Cognac „ Do. „ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

			Rs.
CLARETS......	Medoc	per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux	„	21
	Margaux	„	18
	St. Emilion	„	20
	St Estephe	„	20
	Haut Sauternes	„	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû	„	20
	Chateau Leoville	„	25
	Grand Chateau Larose	„	25
	Grand Chateau Lafitte	„	25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin	„	30

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of

SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good ... Rs. 21 per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine ... „ 24 „
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine... „ 28 „
Vino de Pasto ... „ 30 „

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1............ Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. „ 2............ „ 25 „

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 22 Rs. 24

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

Cash. Credit
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 27 Rs. 30

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 30 Rs. 33

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 34 Rs. 38

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 38 Rs. 42

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 44 Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
SOLE AGENTS,

Have received their first shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

OF THE CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY IS TIMED And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES and DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

And Gainer of PRIZE MEDALS at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous FINE-ART, RACING CUPS, &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	AND	WATCH viz.
CHURCH,		LEVER,
STABLE,		CHRONOMETER,
HALL,		HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,		KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,		CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.		PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

Gold Cases. Open face Double cases.			Gold Cases. Hunters.			Silver Cases. Open face double cases.			Silver Cases. Hunters.		
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.											
10	10	0	13	13	0	4	4	0	5	5	0
15	15	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	7	7	0
20	0	0	23	0	0	10	10	0	11	11	0
30	0	0	35	0	0	17	17	0	20	0	0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.											
42	0	0	45	0	0	33	0	0	35	0	0
52	0	0	56	0	0	43	0	0	45	0	0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.											
55	0	0	58	0	0	45	0	0	48	0	0
75	0	0	80	0	0	65	0	0	68	0	0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.											
30	0	0	33	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0
35	0	0	38	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.											
14	14	0	...	...		5	5	0	...	...	
21	0	0	...	...		8	8	0	...	...	
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.											
5	5	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
9	9	0	12	12	0	4	4	0	5	5	0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the World. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS'
5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourg Grove, London,
Established 1749.

NOTICES.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL,
RAMLE in the environs of ALEXANDRIA,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¼-inch ditto 15s. 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen; Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57, Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, POONAH. And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz:—

An Invoice of Handsome Fancy Goods, consisting of large Gilt Frame, Looking Glasses of sizes, large Panorama Balls of sizes, Panorama Balls on Bronzed Statues, Table Ornaments, Garden Flower Vases on Stands, Porcelain and Globe Hanging Lamps, Gilt and Panorama Candlesticks, False Rings, Spare Glass Dooms of sizes, Rich Velvet Table Covers, Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Music Boxes, 6 to 8 Tunes, with Drum and Bell, Spring Toys, &c.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 11 lbs.
10 do. T. Cloth, 7 lbs.
1 Case Black Alpacca.
3 do. Brown Holland.
2 do. Coloured Flannel.
4 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.
2 do. Furniture Chintz.
10 do. Eau de Cologne.
1 Set China Silver Ware, containing Silver Tea Pot, Milk Pot, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Fruit Knives and Forks, Gravy Spoon and Soup Ladle, &c.
1 Case Native Japanned Shoes.

On account of Becher Jaraz—
20 Pieces Coloured Flannel.
On account of Essac Jacob—
5 Pieces Coloured Flannel.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—The Best Way.—To gain any end there are often many ways, but there is always a best way. This statement applies with wonderful force to Holloway's remedies, which overcome ill-health by driving noxious matter from the frame, by repairing broken or injured structures, and by establishing regularity of action. This is the only safe and feasible method of combating diseases and securing sound health. With pure blood, good digestion, strong nerves, and perfect functional order most maladies may be vanquished, and strength surely re-established. The balsamic and healing qualities of Holloway's Ointment render it invaluable in the nursery for healing cuts, scratches, and sores, for allaying inflammations, reducing swellings, and cleansing unhealthy skins.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Domestics, Jaconets, Longcloths, Dhoties, &c., several Kerosine Oil Table Lamps, and a variety of Sundry Goods, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF JUNGLEE TIMBER.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Thucker Gowindjee Thackersey, on account and at the risk of Memon Gunny Sulliman.

122 Pieces of Junglee Timbering about 397 Candies.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY next, the 15th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Marwady Heera Mala, Gulja Malla and Walchund Dewchund, the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Narayen Fuckeerjee, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the Mortgagor, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the New Town, and fronting on the west side of Byculla junction on New Foras Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Byculla Railway, on or towards the west by the said New Foras Road and the House of Visram Govind, on or towards the north by the House of Marwady Nowla Soonda, and on the south by the House of Haima Motee.

TERMS OF SALE.—A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time the Lot is knocked down.

For particulars and conditions of Sale reference may be made to the undersigned at their Office Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. do. do. Crown's Port.
2 American Stoves.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED GINGELLY SEED.

To be sold, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the New Shed on Carnac Bunder, on account and risk of the concerned—

S & T—M—3,485 Bags more or less Gingelly Seed.
S T—W— 993 do. do. ditto.
S T—E K— 175 do. do. ditto.

All more or less damaged by Saltwater, and landed from the Ship "Nyanza."

TERMS—Deposit of fifty per cent. on each lot to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance before delivery within three days.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Tank Bunder, the following:—

205 First and Second-class Teak Squares.
A quantity of Teak Planks, Scantlings, &c.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE SHIP "MINNEHAHA" FROM GLASGOW.

On account of the concerned—

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of the concerned the following articles belonging to the above Vessel.

3 Topsails—1 Fore and 1 Main-sails.
1 Spanker—1 Jib and Flying Jib.
1 Fore-topmast Studding Sail.
1 Topgallant-sail—1 Mizen-topgallant Stay Sail.
A quantity of Rope Rigging, Blocks, Chains, &c. &c.

And on SATURDAY, the 12th, at 3 o'clock, at the Tank Bunder:—

2 Lower-masts—1 Topgallant Yard.
4 Topsail Yards—1 Jib-boom.
1 Flying Jib-boom—1 Spanker Boom.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Mazagon Reclamation Company's Bunder, a quantity of Teak Square Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF SUNDRY BUILDINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th Sept., at 4 P.M., MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises, all the Materials comprising certain buildings upon the property lately belonging to Mr. Henry Rogers, and let to Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Coach-builders, situated on the Bellasis Road, opposite to the entrance to the Byculla Club. Ample time will be allowed for removal; a deposit of half the amount of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, and the balance within 3 days after till payment whereof none of the Materials can be removed.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers:

Ahmed Essac.
Oosman Sullaman.
Oosman Gunney.
Rahimtoola Jooma.
Allee Mahomed Jooma.

A Lot of superior 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Planks, Scantlings, and Boards.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE FRERE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises, the Property belonging to the above Company, consists of the Buildings, Machinery, Plants, &c., known as the Frere Press, situate, lying, or being on the Elphinstone Bunder.

For the convenience of Purchasers the property will be sold in four lots as follows:—

LOT 1.

All that very substantial stone building known as the Frere Press premises on the Elphinstone Bunder very favourably situated, being next to the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, including a Cast Iron Tank for supplying the Boilers capable of containing 48,000 gallons, together with all the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a lease of 10,000 square yards of land on the Elphinstone Bunder, or a portion of which the aforesaid building is situated, the lease is for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 14th May 1863 at an annual rental of Re. 1 per square yard.

LOT 2.

A pair of Horizontal High Pressure Engines, 80 Horse Power nominal, with 4 upright Boilers.

LOT 3.

6 Mason's Patent Screw Presses, with 6 Weighing Machines complete, 198ft. 5 in. Shafting, 36ft. 4 in. do., 17½ft. 6 in. do., 12 Drawing Pullies, Sundry Articles, such as Blocks, Rope, Pullies, &c.

LOT 4.

All the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a Patent Right appertaining to Marin's Screw Presses whereby the holder is entitled to a Royalty of one anna per bale upon all bales pressed in Presses of a similar construction, the Patent expires in 1876.

ALSO,

LOT 5.

One pair Quadrant Hydraulic Presses, Johnstone's Patent, with a set of very superior Pumps.

Bombay, 9th September, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, opposite the Municipal Commissioner's Office, the following remainder of the goods, viz.:—Sets of Glassware, Plated Vegetable Dishes, Plated and Gilt Table Candlesticks with Shades, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Gilt Chamber Lamps, Tin Cash and Paper with Chubb's Locks, Stationery, such as English-bound Blank Books of sizes, Reams of Foolscape, Note, and Letter Papers, Steel Pens, Spare Moons and Bottoms, Cases of Table Candles, Pewter Beer Mugs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Plated Spurs, Pony Bits, Double Bridles, Leather Stirrups, Woollen Gerths, Sets of Carriage Reins, few dozen Raspberry Vineger, Tins of Macaroni, Vermicelles, Preserve Bacons, Herrings, Salmons, few dozen Jams and Jelly, Saled Oil, Wines, and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, an excellent Semi-grand Piano by J. Pleyel, the Celebrated Maker of Paris, an English-built Brougham, with a Black Horse and Harness, &c., at Gowalla Tank, No. 14.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence, at Gowalla Tank No. 14, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, an excellent Semi-grand Piano by J Pleyel, the Celebrated Maker of Paris, an English-built Brougham, with a Black Horse and Harness, &c., (of a Gentleman changing his Residence.)

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD,

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on the Premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract), by order of Government the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that part or piece or parcel of land or ground called or known by the name of Motey Churney Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and the Cocoanut and other Trees growing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-nine feet in length on the south side thereof, five hundred and forty-seven feet in length on the north side thereof, fifty-three feet in breadth on the west side thereof, and fifty feet and three inches in breadth on the east side thereof, being equal to three thousand one hundred and eleven square yards, be the whole more or less, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the west by the Oart of Mahomed Ally Rogay and the European Burial Ground, on the north by the Oart or ground of Shreecrustna Wasoodewjee, and on the south by the Oart of Luxumonjee Hurrichunderjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 108 and now under No. 102, and stand in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45.

The sale will be subject to conditions which will be then read, and copies of which may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

One English-built Mail Phaeton with a pair of handsome young large Horses and Harness. Can be seen at one hour's notice.

A nearly new self-driving Carriage, from Long Acre, London, with a pair of very fast and high-bred Arab Horses, and Silver-plated Double Harness, complete, with Shafts, for one Horse. Can be seen any time.

Bombay, 9th September, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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